The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1876. VOL. 89.—NO. 6.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

Another Large Number of Bills Introduced.

The Senate at Work on the Financial Problem.

The Redemption of Legal Tenders.

Senator Morrill's Bill Referred to the Finance Committee.

WASHINGTON, January 6, 1876.

SENATE.

Inaccuracies and Omissions in the Revised Statutes.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, inclosing reports of heads of bureaus in the War Department showing inaccuracies and omissions which, upon careful examination have been found to exist in the Revised Statutes of the United States. Referred.

Bank Check Stamp Tax.

Mr. SHERMAN presented 569 petitions, signed by 29,896 persons, praying for the abolition of the bank check stamp tax. Referred.

President Pro Tempore.

Mr. MORTON, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to which was referred the resolution of Mr. Edmunds in regard to the election of a President *pro tempore* of the Senate, made a report, which was ordered to be printed and lie upon the table.

The committee agreed by a vote of five against two that it is within the constitutional power of the Senate to elect a new President *pro tempore* at the present time if the majority of the Senators so desired. The committee make no recommendation, however, as to the advisability of exercising this power. The report is concurred in by Senators Morton, Wadleigh, Mitchell, Cameron (Wis.) and McMillen, all Republicans. Senators Cooper and Merrimon, Democrats, dissented from its conclusions.

Bills, Petitions, etc.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a bill fixing the salary of the President of the United States. Referred.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill declaring the effect of permits to purchase the products of the insurrectionary States in certain cases granted by the President of the United States. Referred.

Mr. CHURCH also introduced the bill by request, without knowing anything as to its merits.

Mr. FERRY (Mr. Anthony in the chair) submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of War to report to the Senate upon the importance of improving the harbor of Charlevoix, Michigan, and to transmit a revised estimate of the amount necessary to complete the same. Agreed to.

Mr. MITCHELL presented a petition of A. B. Meacham, praying for compensation for injuries received in the Modoc Indian war while acting as chairman of the Peace Commission in the treaty with the Modoc Indians under a flag of truce. Referred.

Mr. KEY introduced a bill authorizing a topographical survey of the channel, bayous and passages along the Mississippi river. Referred.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, enclosing the report of General Howard, commanding the Department of Columbia, of his tour in Alaska in 1875, and a recommendation that Alaska be attached to Washington Territory as a county. Referred.

Mr. MORTON presented several petitions for the appointment of a commission to inquire as to the alcoholic liquor traffic. Referred.

Redemption of Legal Tenders.

The morning business being disposed of, Mr. MORRILL called up the bill introduced by him yesterday to further provide for the redemption of legal tender United States notes in accordance with the existing law, and addressed the Senate.

Mr. MORRILL, in the course of his argument, said he thought by January 1, 1878, the difference between paper and gold would be much less than now, and that as a forerunner of resumption it would be well to provide that contracts after January, 1876, shall be upon a specie basis, unless otherwise specified. This would accustom our people to the coming change, and bring specie into circulation. He denounced the project of redeeming greenbacks with an interconvertible 3.65 per cent. interest bearing bond, declaring that the scheme was unsusceptible of any public or private advantage. He likened it to an offer on the part of the Government to take and keep all the horses thrown out of employment at the commencement of winter, promising to return them sleek and fat in the spring. He also scouted the proposition often broached that reliefs on foreign goods may be hereafter paid in paper. This would virtually repeal the law of 1862 containing a pledge of the country that such duties shall be paid in gold, and set apart to pay the public debt. This is regarded by a few who are willing to wound, but not ready to strike the tariff, as well as by those who have wholly cut loose from gold, determined to sink or swim with paper money alone, and also by six or seven honest men who really feel if we show how much we despise gold and how little we care for it at the Custom Houses that everybody will adopt the same opinion, and gold will then at once drop so low in value that all who have it will be in haste to exchange it for paper. With much gravity they even claim this as the swiftest mode of returning to specie payments. By our flattering declaration that black is white we are to make silly bullionists, following the example of the crow in the fable, drop their gold, and then, like Æsop's fox, we are to stand ready to snatch it up. If these honest men are not mistaken, here is to be found a real resumptive boomerang, which, though sent off in an opposite direction, is to whirl round and at last smite the rock from which will pour a flood of precious metals. I confess to an entire want of faith in the boomerang movement.

He ridiculed at considerable length the idea that we must not only keep and maintain a volume of currency equal to the wants of trade, but that it must be a non-exportable currency, claiming that that very doctrine sent our bonds abroad. He also ridiculed the argument frequently set up that our only remedy for a currency largely inflated and below par is to wait and let the country grow up to it. The philosopher who waited on the banks for the river to run by was hardly more profound or unsound. The bank or paper circulation, with a population of 31,500,000, was $207,289,000. Assuming the standard of 1860, and of years as prior thereto as equal to the fair requirements of the financial health and stability, with the country no larger unless made larger by the ice of Alaska, we have now such an excess of currency that if we wait until the country grows up to it we must postpone specie resumption until our population rises to 116,646,401, with a corresponding increase of the wants of trade. It was a great delusion to suppose that contraction would benefit the rich and fall heavy upon the poor, while inflation would opperate in the opposite direction. It would be much nearer the truth to say the effect would be exactly the reverse.

He spoke at length against the injustice and bad policy of inflation, and reviewed the arguments of the inflationists, warmly praised the National banking system, and said if the banks were only circulating a currency convertible at par, nearly all their defects would vanish. What we most needed after specie resumption to completely remedy our financial condition was more real and absolute capital. All the financial tinkering in the world would not supply it. All cheap expedients for making money plenty without earning it, or without giving anything in exchange for it, would result in a disreputable failure. The sooner we learn that money cannot be invented, but must be earned, the better for the country.

A debased currency, he said in conclusion, was demoralizing. Public and private expenditures are now too largely based upon inflation, and so long as payments are made in the cheapest substitute for money, nothing in return but cheap equivalents and cheap service can be obtained. No permanent restoration of industrial prosperity, permanent employment of working men, no safety to working capital can be expected until the Government permits its own operations, the labor of our people, and business enterprise of the country, to be based upon the solid foundations represented by gold and paper at par with gold, represented by restored peace and morality, in accordance with the unbroken experience of the wise among nations, and in harmony with the instincts of a high spirited people, ashamed of exploded devices of paying debts by a renewal of broken promises, and ashamed of a vacillating standard of mercantile honor, worthy only of a bankrupt people, half maniac and half knave.

At the conclusion of his remarks he moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Finance. So ordered.

Interest on Pacific Railroad Bonds.

Mr. SARGENT submitted a resolution that the Committee on Judiciary are instructed to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to secure indemnity to the United States for advances of interest paid and to be paid by the Government on account of subsidy bonds issued to the several Pacific railroad companies, and to secure endemnity against liability to pay the principal of such bonds by requiring the creation of sinking funds or otherwise; also whether the issues of the companies' mortgage bonds under the act of 1864 were in excess of the amount necessary for the completion of said roads, and if so, whether such issues are a first lien upon the roads; also whether any of the bonds of the United States issued in aid of said roads were first liens on the same, and that the committee report by bill or otherwise.

Branch Mint.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, enclosing the report of the Director of the Mint, in answer to the Senate resolution of last session in regard to the proper place for a branch mint in the Mississippi Valley. Ordered printed and to lie on the table.

The Senate at five o'clock went into executive session, at 5:15 the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Army.

Mr. RANDALL, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to take into immediate consideration the pay and allowances of all officers of the army, and to report whether in any, and if so, in what cases such pay and allowance should be reduced. Agreed to.

Centennial.

Mr. HOPKINS, from the Select Committee on Centennial Celebration, reported a bill appropriating $1,500,000 to complete the Centennial buildings and other preparations for the celebration, one-third of the amount to be paid immediately, and the remainder in four monthly installments, provided that the Government shall not be liable to any debt or obligation in connection with the celebration or for any additional payment.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

After the Rebellion.

Mr. NEW offered a resolution declaring that the fraternal feeling and good will now occupying in all sections of the country, and the manifest disposition and purpose of the men who battled against each other in the late civil war to join hands as one people in the future, is a most auspicious opening of the Centennial year, and that while the people are thus making an honest effort to live together in peace and to uphold the same flag of an undivided country, their representatives in Congress should do no act which would unnecessarily disturb the patriotic concord now existing and increasing, nor wantonly revive the bitter memory of the past. He insisted on having a vote taken by yeas and nays, and it was accordingly so taken, and resulted in the resolution being unanimously adopted—yeas 198, nays none.

Mr. FORT tried to offer a resolution declaring that the consideration of the special harmony expressed in the resolution just adopted, wounded Union soldiers ought not to be removed from positions in the House which they might be qualified to fill, but the Speaker ruled that he had not the floor for that purpose.

Bills Introduced and Referred.

By Mr. BUCKNER, a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the names and residences of all shareholders in National banking associations, and the number of shares held by each on the first Monday of July last. Adopted.

By Mr. BUCKNER, for the improvement of the Missouri river between St. Charles and the mouth of the Missouri.

Also to impose a tax on the sale of stocks and bonds and to reduce the tax on tobacco.

By Mr. DEBOLT, a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to ports of entry where the receipts do not exceed the expenses.

By Mr. PHILLIPS (Missouri), directing the Committee on Civil Service Reform to inquire into the fact of the presentation of a silver tea set to the late Commissioner of Patents Leggett by contributions from his subordinates. Adopted.

By Mr. REA, a resolution declaring it to be the opinion of the House that contraction of the currency in the manner and to the extent that it has been done has been detrimental to the business of the country, and that in the present financial condition of the country no further contraction of the currency ought to be had.

Mr. COX suggested that the resolution should be referred to either of the two committees having charge of the subject, but Mr. REA demanded the previous question on the adoption of the resolution.

The House refused to second the previous question—54 to 122—and then, on motion of Mr. COX, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PHILLIPS (Missouri), for the improvement of the Osage river.

By Mr. GLOVER, a resolution calling on the Committee on the District of Columbia for information as to tax sales. Adopted.

Also a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to officers of the United States army being engaged in the military service of foreign Governments, by the Committee on the District of Columbia for information as to tax sales. Adopted.

Also a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to officers of the United States army being engaged in the military service of foreign Governments, by what authority, &c. Adopted.

By Mr. WILSHIRE, a resolution directing the Committee on Indian Affairs to investigate the effect and operation of Indian treaties, and the conduct of Indian agents, contractors, &c., furnishing and distributing Indian supplies. Adopted.

Also, a resolution calling on the President for information as to the number of agents, &c., in the Indian service, and the cost of the same. Adopted.

Also, a bill to facilitate the settlement of claims for stores or supplies taken or furnished during the rebellion.

By Mr. SLEMMONS, a resolution instructing the Committee on District of Columbia to inquire what further legislation is necessary to protect the Government against any improper issue of 3.65 District bonds.

By Mr. W. B. WILLIAMS (Mich.), for the survey of a ship canal across the State of Michigan.

Also for the improvement of the harbors of White river, Grand Haven, Muskegan, Black Lake and Saugatuck.

By Mr. DURAND, a resolution condemning the practice of making assessments on Government employes for political purposes. Adopted.

By Mr. A. S. WILLIAMS (Mich.), for the improvement of Thunder Bay, and for range lights at the mouth of the Sheboygan river.

By Mr. REAGAN, appropriating $1,536,416 on account of money paid by Texas for frontier defenses in the Sabine Pass.

Also to repeal the act of the 2d of March, 1867, prohibiting payment to persons not known to be opposed to the rebellion.

By Mr. HANCOCK, for the payment of losses of citizens of Texas from Indian depredations.

By Mr. SCHLECKER, a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into inroads, robberies and murders along the Mexican borders in Texas. Adopted.

By Mr. MCCRARY, to regulate commerce by railroad among the several States, and to establish a Bureau of Commerce.

By Mr. OLIVER, an amendment to the Constitution to elect the President, Vice President and Senators by a direct vote of the people.

By Mr. GOODWIN, a resolution directing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of conferring authority on the registers and receivers of land offices to issue process and compel the attendance of witnesses in contested cases. Adopted.

By Mr. FAULKNER, to indemnify the State of West Virginia for the destruction of a road during the late war.

By Mr. HEREFORD, for the improvement of the Great Kanawha and Monongahela rivers.

Amnesty.

Mr. BLAINE asked Mr. Randall whether he desired to bring the House to a vote on his Amnesty bill on Monday next.

Mr. RANDALL replied that he did.

Mr. BLAINE then said he had a substitute to offer to it, which he asked to have read and ordered printed.

The substitute was read, as follows: "That all persons now under disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, with the exception of Jefferson Davis, late President of the so-called Confederate States, shall be relieved of such disabilities upon their appearing before any Judge of the United States Court and taking and subscribing in open court to the following oath, to be duly attested and recorded, viz.: 'I, A. B, do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation of purpose of evasion, and that to the best of my knowledge and ability I will faithfully discharge the duties of a citizen of the United States.'"

Other Bills Introduced.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. KIDDER, a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the expediency of opening the Black Hills to settlement by purchase from the Indians. Adopted.

By Mr. MAGINNIS, to amend the coinage act.

Also for the improvement of the Upper Missouri and Yelowstone rivers.

Also for the sale of timber lands in the territories.

Also to promote education in the territories.

The House at 4:30 adjourned until Monday next.

IT IS announced that General Richard Taylor, son of the late ex-President Zachary Taylor, who has just returned from Europe, is the bearer of an important proposition from the European holders of Virginia bonds. The proposition is to the effect that the principal (about $10,000,000) and the interest of these bonds shall be consolidated, upon which the State shall pay three per cent. for five years, and five per cent. until maturity. This seems to be an exceedingly liberal offer, and one which Virginia should accept if she desires making an honest effort to retrieve and maintain her credit.

SECOND EDITION

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Vexed Question Settled.

No Old Bills, etc., to be Considered Unless Again Introduced.

A Specimen of Clearfield County Patriotism.

The House Considering the State Finances.

A Joint Resolution Against Specie Resumption.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 6, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met at ten o'clock, Lieutenant Governor Latta in the chair, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Paxton.

Old Business.

The following House resolution was read:

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that the business of the General Assembly remaining unfinished at its adjournment on March 18, 1875, be taken up at the stage which it had reached and disposed of in regular order.

Mr. ALBRIGHT offered an amendment, which was adopted, that a joint committee of three from each House be appointed to report upon the question in dispute.

Messrs. Strang, Lawrence and Albright were appointed such committee. The resolution as amended was then adopted.

Choosing Seats.

Mr. WOOD offered the following resolution, which was ordered referred to a special committee of five to be appointed by the Chair:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Senate, at the beginning of each session of the Senate, and immediately after its organization, shall place in a box the name of each Senator, written on a separate slip of paper, that he then proceed in the presence of the Senate to draw from said box, one at a time, said slips of paper, and as each is drawn he shall announce the name of the Senator upon it, who shall choose his seat for that session; provided that before said drawing shall commence the President of the Senate shall cause every seat to be vacated, and shall see that every seat continues vacated until it is selected under his order, and that every seat, after having been selected, shall be deemed vacant if left unoccupied before the calling of the roll is finished.

The resolution does not apply to the present session.

Military.

Mr. BOYER offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to convene with all possible dispatch for the purpose of fixing the quota of the several districts of the commonwealth, and especially the district of Troutville.

A Patriotic Pennsylvanian.

A communication was read in connection with the resolution from a patriotic resident of Clearfield county, as follows:

"I was surprised at a rumor that our Government wants to recruit 100,000 men for the Centennial at Philadelphia. Should there be any truth in the matter, I would like to organize a company. Please give me the facts in the matter, and if correct, a few points how to proceed."

Mr. WOOD, of Allegheny, said this was a serious matter, and perhaps the peace of this State depends on how we act. He moved to substitute in place of Mr. Boyer's resolution the following:

"That the quota of Trcutville be 100,000, and that we send down the flag of the Union, and tell them to stand by the flag, and the appropriation."

The resolution was withdrawn.

Adjournment.

Mr. STRANG offered an amendment to a resolution providing for an adjournment until Tuesday at 11½ o'clock A. M., so as to make it concurrent, which was adopted.

Appointments.

Ayres Duff, of New Brighton, was appointed Notary Public by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, and Commissioner of Deeds A. E Shannon, to reside at Austin, Nevada.

Report of the Conference Committee.

The Committee of Conference to consider the order in which legislation shall be taken up submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That no bill, resolution or other business pending at the close of the session of 1875 shall be considered at this session unless again introduced.

The report of the committee was agreed to by all the members.

Postage on Third Class Mail Matter.

A concurrent resolution from the House, instructing our Senators in Congress and requesting our Representatives to urge the immediate repeal of the law passed at the closing hours of the last Congress increasing the rate of postage on third class matter, was adopted, when the Senate adjourned until Tuesday next.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 A. M., and was opened with prayer by Rev. Clarke, of the Presbyterian church.

Unfinished Business of Last Session

The Senate amendments to the House resolution in relation to the unfinished business of last session were read and concurred in, and in pursuance of the resolution Messrs. Parker, Faunce and Mitchell were appointed a committee on the part of the House.

The Governor's Message.

Mr. FAUNCE offered a resolution which was agreed to, providing for the printing of eight thousand copies of the Governor's message in English and one thousand copies in German, for the use of the House.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. RICHARDSON offered the following, which was disagreed to:

Resolved, That in the adoption of the concurrent resolution of January 19th, offered by the gentleman from Butler (Mr. Lusk), this House was governed by no spirit of factiousness, ill-will or desire to dictate or control the action of the Senate, but for the purpose of obtaining at the earliest possible opportunity official information from the Senate as to the position it would occupy upon the question of commencing legislation, in order that a definite conclusion could be arrived at in regard to any differences existing between the two bodies, believing, as we do, that legislation should be proceeded with harmoniously and for the sake of economy to the State, in the most expeditious manner possible.

Adjournment.

The Senate concurrent resolution providing for the adjournment of both Houses until Tuesday next, at 11½ o'clock, A. M., was read and concurred in.

Counting the Votes.

On motion of Mr. WOLFE, Mr. Parker was appointed teller on the part of the House to count the votes for Governor.

Printing Documents.

On motion of Mr. REIGHARD, all resolutions relative to printing documents were referred to the Committee on Printing.

Enlarging the Committees.

The resolution of Mr. VOGDES, submitted yesterday, for an increase of the number of members of committees not exceeding twenty-five, was agreed to.

Pisciculture.

Mr. NISLEY offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee on the part of the House to act in conjunction with a similar committee on the part of the Senate, to visit and inspect the fish way at Columbia and the hatching house at Donegal, providing that the same is done without expense to the State. The resolution was postponed, and subsequently withdrawn.

The State Finances.

Mr. PLUMMER, of Crawford county, introduced the following, which was agreed to, the rules having been suspended for its consideration:

Resolved, That the Auditor General and State Treasurer be requested to furnish this House information as to what taxes now going to the Sinking Fund can be diverted to the General Fund, at the same time leaving the resources of the Sinking Fund in such condition that the interest on the public debt and principal can be promptly paid as they become due, and also information as to the resources of the revenue.

Mr. FOSTER (Schuylkill) moved an amendment, which was adopted, asking what funds were specially donated to the Sinking Fund.

The Postage Question.

Mr. EMBECK submitted the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to urge the repeal of the law increasing the postage on third-class matter.

Specie Resumption.

Mr. JACKSON submitted a joint resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the passage of a law to repeal the act of January 4th, 1875, which provides for the resumption of specie payments and redemption in coin on and after January 1st, 1879.

A motion to make the resolution the special order for Tuesday next at 12 o'clock M. was not agreed to—yeas 56, nays 120.

Mr. MORGAN (Lawrence), while not in any manner favoring the "Rag Baby," thought the manufacturing and industrial classes of Pennsylvania demanded immediate relief.

Old Business.

Mr. LEECH moved to postpone the resolution for the present, which was agreed to.

Mr. PARKER, from the joint committee to inquire with reference to the unfinished business of the last session, submitted a report, recommending that no bill, resolution or other business remaining at the adjournment of the session of 1875 be considered unless again introduced.

The report was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Huhn, of Philadelphia, whose amendment brought about the above result, received great credit from the members for his pithy, concise argument and the tact he displayed in having the House commence *de novo*.

Election Laws.

Mr. WENDLE, Beaver, offered a resolution that twenty thousand copies of the election laws be printed. Referred to the Printing Committee.

Revising the Rules.

Mr. REIGHARD offered a resolution, which was agreed to, for the appointment of a committee of seven to revise the rules of the House for the present session.

The House then adjourned until 11½ o'clock on Tuesday next. K.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 6, 1876.

Nominations Sent to the Senate.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Cyrus C. Carpenter, of Iowa, to be Second Comptroller of the Treasury, and Reuben Williams, of Indiana, Deputy Second Comptroller.

Branch Mint at Indianapolis

The report of Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, as to the establishment of a branch mint at some point in the Mississippi valley, recommends Indianapolis as the location, for the reason that in that city there are Government buildings no longer required for other purposes, which can be utilized without delay or expense attendant on the construction of a new edifice.

Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations this morning submitted a report to the full committee on the Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, January 6.—In the Senate a bill was introduced to compel the immediate filing of mortgages with township clerks.

In the House bills were introduced to prevent any employe, municipal officer or any one connected with a municipal contract, or any one connected with gas or water companies, from being a member of City Council, to empower Sheriffs and Mayors to call for the assistance of militia in case of riot directly to militia officers, instead of first making a requisition on the Governor; to require railroad companies to erect comfortable depots at all stations where there are at least 2,000 inhabitants, to provide for taxing street improvement bonds, and to levy the cost of street improvements on the value of property, instead of front foot, as at present; appropriate about half a million dollars to pay the Morgan raid claims.

In the House this afternoon a resolution condemning the third term for President was introduced, but will be voted down. A bill was introduced to regulate rates on palace and dining cars, fixing the rates for twenty-four hours for a chair at one dollar, for a section one dollar and a half, and in state-room two dollars. The penalty for violation of the law is a fine, one-half to go to the informer and one half to the common schools.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, January 6.—Telegraphic advices from the State Legislature, now in session at Frankfort, report a hot fight in progress for the position of United States Senator. The present incumbent, Senator Stevenson, ex-Governor Leslie, Hon. James B. Beck, John S. Williams and Isaac Caldwell are aspirants for the position, and having many friends and being prominently connected with Kentucky politics, cause much interest and speculation.

The *Courier Journal's* legislative correspondent telegraphs that a bill to prohibit legislators and judges from accepting passes and free lunches has been disposed of adversely.

RAILROAD WAR.

The Pennsylvania and Delaware & Boundbrook at Loggerheads—The Latter Wants to Cross the Track of the Former.

TRENTON, January 6.—For some time past the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has kept an engine on the track at Hopewell to prevent the Delaware & Boundbrook Railroad Company from laying a frog and securing a crossing. On the approach of trains the engine would run on a siding, resuming its former place when the trains had passed. Last evening as soon as the engine passed on the siding about two hundred laborers in the employ of the Delaware & Boundbrook Road suddenly appeared and tore up the siding and built a temporary structure to enable them to go on with the work. The Pennsylvania road officials being informed of the act, sent an engine and broke through this temporary structure, but in doing so it ran off the track and was knocked down the hill. Meantime the frog was put down and a Boundbrook engine placed on it and chained down to the ties with immense chains, and a barricade of rails and wood built around. The excitement became intense, and five hundred people were on the ground this morning.

Later.

Reinforcements for both parties are arriving from all quarters. At one o'clock A. M. 1,500 people were on the ground, and a collision is expected. The Governor has ordered Col. Angell and four companies of the 7th regiment to the scene of war.

THE WHISKY RING.

The Frauds on the Government—Statement by a Distiller—Unstamped Bitters Seized.

CHICAGO, January 6.—Anton Junker, of the firm of Roelle, Junker & Co., indicted whisky distillers, was before the Grand Jury to-day, and made a statement of the manner in which whisky frauds were perpetrated by his house. He stated that by one transaction, involving seven hundred thousand dollars worth of whisky the firm defrauded the Government out of six hundred thousand dollars tax. He also said that the firm had made arrangements with the gauger to overlook all frauds perpetrated by it. He said that large sums of money had been paid by the firm for political purposes, but refused to specify for whom they were intended.

Two hundred and fifteen cases of unstamped letters belonging to the German Council of this city were siezed by Government officers to-day.

It is stated that information was placed in the hands of Supervisor Mathews to-day implicating one of the heaviest commission houses on Broad street, New York, in frauds on the Government.

MILWAUKEE, January 6.—The criminal cases against the men indicted for whisky frauds have been postponed until the 18th inst. The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court is in session. A number of distillers and rectifiers have been in attendance, but no indictments for offences against the revenue have been returned.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., January 6, 1875.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidi.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	30.151	39	81	N. W.	Cloudy.
2 P. M.	30.348	35	70	N. W.	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	30.439	34	61	N. W.	Cloudy.

Mean Barometer, 30.344.
Mean Thermometer, 35.5.
Highest Thermometer, 39.
Lowest Thermometer, 23.
Rainfall, .20.

L. A. WELSH,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1876—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or fair weather, slowly rising temperature, easterly to southerly winds, and high but slowly falling barometer.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 6, 1876.

Union League of America.

The sub-committee of the National Council of the Union League of America met in secret session this afternoon, ex-Governor Wm. A. Newell presiding. The report of the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution was read, and it included among its provisions agitation of the school question, complete separation of the Church and State, organization as essential to the success of the Union Republican party, and removal of the obligation of secrecy hitherto binding on the members of the organization. The future proceedings of the council will be public. The chairman announces that he was in communication with prominent men composing the new National Executive Committee, which would meet in Cincinnati or some other central point early next month.

☞For Additional Telegrams See Fourth Page.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The debt of Maryland is $5,304,165.

—Senator Logan appeared in the Senate on Thursday for the first time this session.

—The funded debt of Massachusetts is $33,886,464, a net increase during last year of $4,421,260.

—The inauguration of Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, took place on Monday, with the usual ceremonies.

—The negotiations between the Austrian and Hungarian ministers on the bank question have had no result.

—The trial of Captain Sawyer for wrecking the ship Orpheus after the collision with the Pacific, began in San Francisco on Thursday.

—Frank Scott and Bill Williams, both colored, will be hanged to-day, the former at Memphis and the latter at Bartlett village, Tenn.

—One hundred shares of Bank of California stock were sold at auction in San Francisco at eleven dollars and a half, and one hundred and fifty at nine dollars and a half.

—A colossal bronze statue of Grattin, mounted on a limestone pedestal, was unveiled on Thursday in College Green, in front of the old Parliament House, in Dublin, Ireland.

—A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., says Col. Lamar was unanimously nominated by the Democratic caucus for United States Senator, the other candidates withdrawing in his favor.

—Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, considers the prohibitory law in many respects a failure, and favors the present system, pointing to the report of the Mayor of Boston to show that liquor selling has decreased.

—The Louisiana Democratic State Convention reassembled at New Orleans on Thursday. The resolutions are of the usual Democratic type. The Convention adopted a long memorial to the President and Congress, protesting against the Kellogg Government, and urging that the Wheeler adjustment in no way binds the people of the State to the support of or acquiescence in said Government.

A Baby's Soliloquy.

I am here. And if this is what they call the world, I don't think much of it. Its a very cloudy world, and a smelly or paregoric awfully. It's a dreadful light world, too, and makes me blink, I tell you. And I don't know what to do with my hands; I think I'll dig my fists in my eyes. No, I won't. I'll scrabble at the corner of my blanket and chew it up, and then I'll holler; whatever happens, I'll holler. And the more paregoric they give me the louder I'll holler. And that old nurse puts the spoon in the corner of my mouth in a very uneasy way, and keeps tasting my milk herself all the while. She spits snuff in it last night, and I hollered, trotted me. That came of being a two days old baby. There's a pin sticking in me now, and if I say a word about it I'll be trotted or fed; and I would rather have catnip tea. I'll tell you who I am. I found out to-day. I hear the folks say: "Hush; don't wake up Emeline's baby," and I suppose that pretty white-faced woman over on the pillow is Emeline. She is mistaken for a baby, was in here just now and wanted to see Bob's baby, and looked at me and said I was a "funny little toad, and looked just like Bob." He smells of cigars. I'll be a reader who else I belong to. Yes, there's another one—that's "Gramma." "It was Gramma's baby, so it was." I declare I don't know who I belong to; but I'll holler, and maybe I'll find out. There comes Snuffy with catnip tea. I'm going to sleep. I wonder why my hands won't go where I want them to.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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273 273

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The largest, best, and most popular musical monthly in the world. Forty pages of new music and interesting reading in each number. Only $1.50 a year, with valuable premium. $20 worth of music in each volume. Send 10 cents for specimen copy, containing $2 00 worth of new music and full particulars. Agents wanted. Catalogue of Music and Music Books sent free. Address

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White Corn Meal in paper sacks or by the barrel. Yellow
Chopped Feed by the cwt., ton or car load.
Grinding done to order for parties furnishing their own grain.
Track connections in mill to all points. Cars loaded in bulk or bags without hauling. Orders by mail promptly filled.

January 7th.

EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

197 and 199

PENN AVE.

OPENED TO-DAY!

A Large Lot of

NEW HAMBURG

Flouncings,

Edgings,

AND

Insertings,

All Marked at

VERY LOW FIGURES.

RETAIL STORES

DIVIDENDS.

BANK.

FREEHOLD BANK & BUILDING ASSOCIATION, 68 Smithfield street, PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1875.

☞ DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, free of tax, payable forthwith.
THOMAS STEEL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, No. 83 Fourth avenue, PITTSBURGH, January, 1876.

☞ THE DIRECTORS OF THIS INstitution have this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) per cent. on the capital stock, payable to stockholders or their legal representative on or after the 15th instant.
WM. LITTLE,
402 Secretary and Treasurer.

MASONIC DEPOSIT SAVINGS BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 4, 1876.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on demand, free of all tax.
GEO. C. MCLEAN, Cashier.

☞ QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, ALLEGHENY, Pa., January 3, 1876.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of TWO (2) DOLLARS per share, on the Capital stock out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
H. A. SPANGLER,
Acting Cashier.

FREEHOLD BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, 68 Smithfield street, PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1875.

☞ DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT out of the profits of the last six months, free of tax, payable forthwith.
THOMAS STEEL,
312 Secretary and Treasurer.

GIRARD SAVINGS BANK, ALLEGHENY, January 4, 1876.

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the stock as paid up to June 30th, 1875, payable on demand.
S. S. BRYAR, Cashier.

BANK OF INDUSTRY, PITTSBURGH, January 3, 1876.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on demand.
M. HANRAHAN,
Cashier.

☞ DUQUESNE NATIONAL BANK—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of (4) FOUR per cent., payable on demand.
A. H. PATTERSON,
Cashier.
Pittsburgh, January 4, 1876.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, January 3, 1876.

☞ DIVIDEND — THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. out of the profits of the last six months. Payable on demand—free of tax.
R. S SMITH, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 3, 1876.

☞ QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable forthwith, free of tax.
J. D. SCULLY,
28 Cashier.

PENN BANK, PITTSBURGH, January 3, 1876.

☞ A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. will be paid on demand, free of tax.
W. N. RIDDLE,
216 Cashier.

AMERICAN BANK, PITTSBURGH, January 3, 1876.

☞ THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on or after the 13th inst.
WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
317

NATION'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 51 North Diamond St., ALLEGHENY, Pa., January 3, 1876.

☞ DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock out of the earnings of the last six months, free of tax, the dividend to be credited to the depositors.
C. W. BENNEY,
219 Treasurer.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1875.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., on the capital stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable forthwith, free of tax.
A. SHAW, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Jan. 3, 1876.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1875.

☞ QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.—THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock out of the profits of the past three months, payable on demand, free of taxes.
S. GEORGE, JR.,
Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1875.

☞ DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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S. F. REED,.....GEO. W. REED.

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TERMS FOR 1876.

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By Mail, per annum.....$10 00
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A copy of the Weekly Gazette to the person up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.
Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.
KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 99½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

THE inauguration of Governor HARTRANFT is set down for Tuesday week, and the expense is limited to the amount at the last inauguration. If the weather should be mild, it will be a grand affair.

THE report of the Committee, that Senator FERRY is properly President *pro tem.* of the Senate, but that it is within the constitutional power of the Senate to elect another, looks like a lurking desire to remove FERRY. A bad operation; if attempted.

THE committee of conference on unfinished business of the Legislature agreed that such business should not be considered unless introduced anew. This disposes of that question without difficulty. The question of expediency seemed to have governed the committee, and the policy of starting afresh was regarded as sure to avoid danger, at all events.

THE bond of friendship proves to have been a substantial affair, after all, the Supreme Court having affirmed the validity of the document as part of the will of Mr. MCCULLOUGH. It is a strange affair, and we certainly feel that the heirs did right in contesting the document, so different from ordinary wills. However, we suppose it is finally decided to the substantial advantage of Mr. CLARK.

THE State Treasurer has put a pressure on the Legislature which has already given birth to a resolution in the House to divert a portion of the moneys in the Sinking to the General Revenue Fund. The members, impecunious, wanted money, but were informed that they could have none until the overflowing Sinking Fund was divested of some of its surplus, for the benefit of the General Revenue Fund. This gave them a realizing sense of the situation, and they are acting accordingly.

WHILE we hear so much of the restoration of confidence and good will between the North and South, it is interesting to notice just how the Baltimore papers supposed to be of the neutral type, encourage this era of good feeling. The *Sun*, of that city, sends out an almanac to its Southern patrons, full of reminiscences of Southern victories, but without the record of a single defeat, as suffered by them. The wonder must is, that having triumphed so continuously in battle, they should suddenly collapse, and become subject again to the Federal Government.

THE judgment in the Smoky Island case, made in our Courts after trial before a jury, Judge WHITE presiding, has been affirmed by the Supreme Court in Philadelphia. The principal property thus awarded the claimants lies south of Union bridge, and comprises a large tract of land. The judgment does not end litigation on the subject, as many of the property holders along the river front claim that their titles extend to the river, and that they are entitled to Riparian rights. Whether these property owners will contest remains to be seen; but the rumor is that they will.

SPEAKER PATTERSON has already treated the House to one of his brilliant scenes. The Speaker doesn't enjoy smoking, and some of the members do. As a result, he determined to break up the practice of smoking, and so summoned the somewhat portly and good-natured JONES, who represents Allegheny as Doorkeeper of the House, and BRAMISH, the Sergeant-at-Arms, to the bar of the House, and read them a severe lecture on the sin of smoking, closing with the charge to stop it, and the invocation to fail not at their peril. A broad laugh passed round, as the farce ended.

THE Bank of England has put up the rate of discount to five per cent., very nearly panic figures. A loss of $2,500,000 in gold, during the past week, accounts for this. Judging from the accumulations in the Bank of France, these two giants are struggling with each other, the Bank of France showing the greater power. The increase of the rates of the Bank of England is its favorite method of preventing the outflow of specie, and is generally successful. What motive the Bank of France may have for accumulating so large a stock of coin, or what its methods, we do not know. It is evident, at all events, that the Bank of England is greatly alarmed.

IN CONGRESS, aside from the resolutions to investigate the departments, offered by the Democrats and admitted by the Republicans, there are about five hundred bills introduced, of which one hundred and fifty are claims on the Treasury, most of which come from the South and ask for remuneration for damages sustained during the war. A bill providing for an appropriation of $300,000 to the people of Loudon County, Virginia, which Gen. Sheridan visited, is a sample. These, we presume, are Democratic measures of reform, and may account for the eagerness of the majority of the House to cut down the national expenditures. They hardly care to lay a direct tax on the people, but must have the money from some source to carry out their plans. So by reducing the army, they hope to get the means to supply the dear South with needed cash.

THE Springfield *Republican*, which has become a full grown Democratic sheet, is deeply exercised over the proposed investigation of the Mississippi election and thinks the Molly Maguires in this State represent as much of the turbulent, as do the Ku-Klux Democrats of Mississippi. It even seems to think that the Mollies are Republicans, and that they should be investigated. To all which, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, very independent, replies: "Suppose it was a statistical fact that there was a Democratic majority of one hundred thousand in Pennsylvania—that this majority was made up of poor men, miners, small farmers, laborers, the ignorant, the humble, the weak. Suppose these Democratic multitudes were not only ignorant but timid, and to a great extent in the power of the rich land and mine-owners, the educated men and capitalists of the State who are Republicans. Now suppose the poor Democrats had not made out to govern the State well—that they had been misled and abused by their demagogues, and that the Republicans determined to make a change, and organized for the purpose. Suppose the organizations were in clubs, each in fact a military company, the arms being formidable Derringer pistols, percussion pattern, and that these pistols had been purchased by the thousand, the clubs throughout the State getting them at wholesale rates. And suppose by the aid of the organization of hundreds of clubs, all armed and thoroughly equipped with Derringers and revolvers, the immense and undisguised Democratic majority of one hundred thousand was overcome, and a Republican majority of seventy-five thousand was declared, with an overwhelming Republican majority in the Legislature—how would this state of things impress the average Democratic and Conservative mind?" It makes a decided difference who it is that violate the laws.

THE PENALTY PAID.

A few months since highway robbery and murder were committed on a farmer, named WARE, and yesterday two men, adjudged guilty of the crime were hanged, in the Court House yard. But few were admitted to the death scene, and these were necessary, under the law, to witness and record the execution. It was, so far as gratifying morbid curiosity, a private execution, as it should be. No *eclat* surrounded the dread scene; but as the men had committed a brutal, cowardly, murderous deed, they were hanged as criminals of their class should be,—without anything whatever to give *eclat* to the dying scene. The old system of public executions destroyed the moral effect of the punishment, if they did not stimulate a morbid desire to commit murder, for the sake of the terrible publicity of capital punishment. Now they are simply taken from their cells, and without parade or show, hanged till dead.

Much is said, and we have been troubled with a great deal of advice, to the effect that bringing is legal murder, brutal, barbarous, and unworthy our advanced civilization. We hold ourselves as appreciative as we should be, of all such views. We question, however, whether our civilization ever exerted much influence on such men as ORTWEIN and MURRAY. They were animal in their instincts, brutal, and utterly without any of the refining influences of civilization. Such men have strong hold on life, but none of the sensitiveness of spirit which makes incarceration in the Penitentiary a punishment. Put such men there, and give them food, and they are content. They never lived other than an animal existence, and are as comfortable in jail as they would be anywhere else. It is utterly absurd to waste sympathy on such creatures. They are simply brutes, infesting society in human forms; and when their propensities lead them to commit murder, they should be treated as brutes, and promptly put out of the way. They have no claims whatever, and their taking off no more constitutes legal murder, than the incarceration of a criminal in the penitentiary is legal kidnapping; or the compulsion of the fraudulent to disgorge their plunder is legal robbery. The hanging of a brutal murderer is merely the administration of a form of justice, absolutely essential to the well-being of society. The criminal has no claims in the case; and the good of the public at large is all that need be taken into account.

In these statements, we do not take into account that class of cases, in which murder is committed under sudden provocation, or impulse of passion. Generally speaking, those who suffer severely from imprisonment, are those who commit murder, not from a devilish, brutal instinct, but who do it under provocation, or from some sudden impulse or passion. The very sensitiveness that aroused them to so terrible a deed, causes them to suffer the lashings of conscience, and the disgrace attached to criminal imprisonment. We regard these as separate in their classification from such murderers as we have adverted to. Usually the Courts take cognizance of such facts, and where mitigating circumstances, of any character exist, the penitentiary, and not the scaffold, is made the vehicle of punishment. Therefore, the views of those who argue from the humanitarian standpoint are really respected, even now, in that the class of cases, on which they base their arguments, really go to the penitentiary, and not the scaffold. The infliction of death is held in reserve for extreme cases, and constitutes what is termed the "extreme penalty of the law." It thus applies to brutal characters who dread this form of punishment, and serves to terrorize other brutes, who fear nothing but death. The safety, and well being of society demands the continuance of the death penalty in extreme cases.

The assertion that society has become so civilized and refined that brutal forms of punishment can no longer be endured, seems to us to rest on a two-fold misapprehension. Our entire population is not so highly refined, and the infliction of death by hanging is not an excessively brutal transaction. Society in this country is divided by clear lines of demarcation into the refined and brutal classes. We have in all our large cities, and scattered even through the sparse population of the country, persons utterly lost to all the finer qualities, and so stupid and beastly as to live a mere animal existence. There are those who, from birth, have the animal so largely developed, that the mental and moral qualities never assert ascendancy over it. This element knows only fear, and can only be impressed and controlled by a stern administration of law. As to the death penalty, the hanging of MURRAY and MEYERS afforded proof that, were our system so modified as to produce death by simple strangulation, it would cause death with the least suffering possible. One of these men had his neck dislocated, yet he struggled long and severely, and lived a half minute longer than the one who died by simple strangulation. The one whose neck was broken possessed more animal vitality than the other, and this may account for the violence of his struggles, despite his broken neck, as compared with the easy death by strangulation of the other. Yet, after admitting this, it remains as a probable fact that strangulation affords the easiest death that can be artificially inflicted. This, after all, is the true test of the quality of the infliction of the death penalty. It is either brutal or civilized, as it is inflicted in a barbarous or relatively painless manner. We hold that the death penalty, in extreme cases, is absolutely necessary to the safety of society, and that the claims of civilization are met when the death penalty is inflicted in a comparatively painless manner.

We are gratified to know that since the execution of ORTWEIN there have been but few murders in this county. The executions yesterday will farther impress on the criminal classes respect and fear at least for the penalties of the law. They serve to show that justice must and will be maintained, and that where there is no proper respect shown the rights of others, the law will step in and equalize, by punishing those who disregard its precepts. We have no pleasure in scenes of death, but we fully think that the executions yesterday were proper and necessary.

PERSONAL.

FLORENCE and Alice Tilton accompany their father.

THE Princess of Wales was accompanied to Copenhagen by five of her children.

MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS has been suffering from a severe attack of diphtheria, but is now recovering.

THE infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh has been christened Marie Alexandra Victoria.

THE Rev. D. N. Bentley, of Norwich, Conn., officiated last week at the wedding of his great-granddaughter.

MISS PAPPENHEIM, the prima donna of the Wachtel company, was married on Sunday last in New York to Thomas A. H. Arens, of Bremen.

PROF. BASIL L. GILDERSLEEVE, of the University of Virginia, has accepted the chair of Greek in the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, at a salary of $5,000 a year.

MR. J. M. SEARS, the Yale student who is heir to a $9,000,000 estate in Boston, cannot come into full control of the property until he is forty years of age. Until that time he will have an income of $10,000 a year.

THE wife of Justice Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court, is seriously ill at her home in Toledo, with an ailment which attacked her so suddenly and violently as to prevent her from attending the wedding of her son last week.

THERE is something indescribably funny in Sunset Cox's picture of himself and Proctor Knott walking the lobby during debate and condoling with each other because they were too humorous to be trusted by their political colleagues. Now it is the honest opinion of many people in the United States who have read Mr. Cox's magazine articles on "Humor," that he might safely be incarcerated with Mr. Knott, if his humor were the only object in the way.

THE Rev. Samuel Hunt, of Natick, who has undertaken to write the concluding chapters of Vice President Wilson's book on the "Slave-Power," assisted largely in the preparation of the two volumes already issued, and is fully acquainted with Mr. Wilson's views and wishes.

HON. JOHN W. FORNEY having brought his Centennial labors in Europe to a point where their successful consummation is assured within a short period, will leave England at the close of this month, arriving in Philadelphia towards the middle of February, when he will resume the editorial charge of the *Press*.

A SALT LAKE paper, not having the fear of the great prophet before his eyes, discoursed thus about Brigham Young: "We are pleased to chronicle the great improvement in the old fraud's health, and prophesy it will be permanent until he is again needed in Court on account of his murders of lustful proclivities, when he will doubtless produce a score of medical certificates to the effect that he is about to enter the valley of the shadow of death."

THE conflicting rumors in regard to the mental condition of Mr. Morphy, the celebrated chess-player, seem to indicate that he is really suffering from partial derangement, though not of a nature to require his confinement. This view of the case is borne out by a private letter from a friend of Mr. Morphy, which states that he has been for many years past a victim of delusions of various kinds. He has abandoned chess since 1868. The story about his being a drunkard is absurd, as he has never been addicted to the use of liquor in his life.

ON December 14, the anniversary of the death of the Prince Consort of England, the Queen, the Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Prince Albert Victor and George of Wales and the Marquis of Lorne went to the mausoleum at Frogmore at half past 11 o'clock, when special service was performed by the Dean of Windsor, and appropriate anthems and hymns sung by the choir of St. George's Chapel.

ALEXANDER T. MITCHELL, of Milwaukee, is said to be the wealthiest man in the Northwest. His fortune is estimated at about $19,000,000. He is the individual owner of the Western Union Railroad, which runs from Racine, on Lake Michigan to Rock Island, on the Mississippi, 197 miles, and the controlling spirit in the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. He is a Scotchman, and is married to a sister of Harrison Reed, ex-Governor of Florida. He went to Milwaukee when it was a muddy village on the bluffs of Lake Michigan, as the agent of a Chicago banker.

MINISTER SCHENCK has written a letter to Mr. Reverdy Johnson denying any improper connection with the Wiard-Machado claim. At the end of his letter he writes: "And now I close with this declaration, which I desire to be taken in its fullest and broadest sense, that neither in this nor in any other case have I ever asked, accepted, expected or permitted to be promised me, compensation of any kind, direct or indirect, for my official services, or for my influence in or arising from any official position I was holding, save only such pay or salary as by law I have been entitled to, and I denounce every charge or intimation to the contrary, by whomsoever made, as totally false and slanderous."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

IN California cod liver oil is made from boiled dogs.

ILLINOIS has a uniformed and equipped militia force of 3,256 men.

CALIFORNIA'S wool clip is expected to reach 50,000,000 pounds next season.

THE people of western Georgia are still emigrating to Texas in large numbers.

A LARGE number of Scandinavians have colonized near Falls City, Washington Territory.

AN ATTEMPT is being made at Brunswick, N. C., to raise Angora goats for their wool.

SINCE 1865 the State of Alabama has bought, at tax sales, no less than 4,300,000 acres of land.

MARSHAL CONROBERT persists in his refusal to accept a Senatorial candidature for the French Assembly.

BEECHER'S pews sold for $83,680 a few nights since—a falling of $10,000 from last year's sales, and lower rates are offered.

THE cable connecting Portugal and Brazil has been repaired. The break was near Madeira and was occasioned by a violent storm.

OLIVER H. MOORE, who accidentally shot and killed a man named Hess in Cincinnati some days ago, committed suicide in that place by taking poison.

THE hotels of Washington are crowded with the baggage of disappointed Democratic office seekers who didn't have enough money left to pay their bills.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in San Francisco to memorialize Congress to pass an appropriation to provide for the payment of sums obtained on fraudulent navy certificates issued by Penney and signed by Spaulding.

AN Ohio couple recently celebrated their golden wedding on the forty-eighth anniversary of their marriage. Some one chanced to open the family Bible while the festivities were in progress, and the mistake was discovered.

THE committee of the creditors of Freeland, Harding & Lewis, and C. W. Freeland, of Boston, report the liabilities of the firm at $761,715, and assets $447,000, and recommend the acceptance of the proposition to pay fifty per cent. in seven equal installments.

OVER 13,000 tracts of land, embracing 2,340,000 acres, remain unpatented in Pennsylvania, upon which there is due the Commonwealth three-quarters of a million dollars. This means that the occupants of said land, who have a possessory title merely, have never taken out a proper title-paper from the Land Office.

A DRESSING for rendering leather waterproof, made as follows, as proposed by Hager, has been found to answer the purpose: Dissolve 1 part of India rubber in 5 parts of illuminating petroleum, by digestion for a day; add 20 of paraffine to the pasty mass, and digest again for half a day, with repeated stirring, and then mix it with 3 parts of oil and 5 of tallow, and finally add 10 of petroleum, or enough to give the mass the consistency of butter.

THE bankruptcy of the Democratic city government of New Orleans presents a striking contrast to the flourishing condition of the finances of the Republican State government of Louisiana. While the latter has regularly collected the State taxes, paid the interest on the State debt, and reduced the principal besides paying all current expenses, and having no floating debt, the former appears to have neglected to collect the city taxes, and has been unable to keep down the load of debt and unpaid interest.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

THE Keystone Flint Glass works are running about three-fourths full.

THE Phœnix furnace, Youngstown, is making 350 tons of Bessemer iron per week.

DURING the week ended December 25 Lucy furnace made 745 gross tons of Bessemer iron.

THE hands at the Allentown Iron works have been put down to nine hours as a day's work.

THE Wheatland Rail mills and Blast furnaces are advertised to be sold on the 13th of January.

THE factories at Beaver Falls have been given all hands a rest over the holidays, recuperating for a strong pull at work.

BYERS, MCCULLOUGH & Co. are still running the two mills on the South Side, and have a considerable amount of work.

MR. OLIPHANT is building a small furnace southeast of Uniontown, which will probably blow in sometime before Spring.

THE Baldwin Locomotive works, Philadelphia, are, and have been for some time past, employing 1,000 workmen night and day.

EVERSON, MACRUM & Co. have all their works employed, and say that they cannot complain more than others—perhaps not so much.

A REDUCTION of from 10 to 15 per cent. in the wages of the employes of the Bethlehem Iron Company went into effect on the 1st inst.

THERE are said to be about 350 foundries in the United States engaged in the manufacture of stoves and furnaces, using annually 500,000 tons of iron.

PORTER, BELL & Co. recently shipped one of their narrow-gauge locomotives to Cincinnati, for the suburban railroad in that city; also one for the suburban road at St. Louis.

THE Pittsburgh Steel Casting Company having one of their 24-pot furnaces to rebuild, gas was shut off at 6:30 A. M., and at 12 M. of the same day the work was finished and the gas turned on again.

THE amount of capital invested in manufacturing enterprises in Louisville, Ky., is about $20,000,000; the number of women employed 16,000; the total of wages paid, $8,000,000, and the annual product $55,000,000.

THE rolling mill at Pomeroy is now running constantly, giving employment to a large number of men. The managers report that the iron business has been looking up some of late. They have orders for all the bar iron they can make.

THE Phœnix Iron Company, of Phœnixville, have just erected a segment punching machine that will punch all the segments in the iron columns, for which it is used, at once. It is the invention of Mr. R. H Davies, master machinist of the establishment.

ADAMS & Co., glass manufacturers, will before long have their new gas glass-melting furnace in operation. This is a recent French invention, and it is claimed that it is much more economical than the coal furnace. The gas is generated from "slack" coal.

THE Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car and Locomotive works shipped on the 9th of December another of their fine light locomotives for the St. Johns Railway Company, at St. Augustine, Florida. This is the second engine of this class made at the above works for the St. Johns Railway Company.

THE lining in the Clinton furnace has given out, and the furnace is being blown out, after a blast of about three years and a half, during which time the make has averaged between 10,000 and 11,000 gross tons a year. The size of the furnace is 45x12, and is the oldest in the city, having been erected in 1859. Graff, Bennett & Co., are the owners.

THE Phœnix Iron Company has brought a suit in equity against the City Treasurer and City Controller of Philadelphia, to compel the payment out of the city treasury of $34,639.90. Plaintiffs allege that the amount named is due them for iron beams and other materials furnished the late Jno. Murphy, for the South street bridge; that Murphy agreed, during his lifetime, that the amounts due plaintiffs for materials furnished should be withheld by the city out of his warrants for constructing the bridge, and that the City Controller agreed to withhold them. They now allege that the sum is due them.

MR. BABBITT'S MANAGER.

Thefts Amounting to $209,000, Involving Forgeries, Alleged Against Him.

Justice Bixby presided over the examination of Charles H. Beckwith, accused by Mr. Babbitt as a defaulter, in the New York Tombs, on Wednesday. The witnesses called by the prosecution were so numerous that the little examination room was crowded. Beach and Brown appeared for the prosecution, and ex-Judge Fullerton defended the prisoner. Beckwith sat near his counsel in charge of Detective Golden. He is small, bullet headed, and about thirty-five years of age. He was dressed in Scotch tweed, wore no jewelry, and occupied himself with Utica newspapers, and chatting with a Utica lawyer to whom he is related by marriage. Mr. Benjamin T. Babbitt, who is handsome and venerable, testified that he manufactured soap, since 1869. He first met the prisoner Beckwith in Utica, in 1858, and soon afterward employed him as general superintendent of the soap business. He had charge of the office and general supervision of the factory, purchased raw material and paid for them—the witness signing blank checks and the prisoner filling them out—and was receiving $5,000 a year when he was discharged, in May, 1873. That discharge was because of an impertinent and disrespectful allusion to the witness in a letter to an agent in Chicago. It was part of Beckwith's duty to keep the cash and bond accounts. The safe keeping of vouchers and books also came within his duties. The witness was away visiting his agencies about a quarter of the time Beckwith was in his employ. The gross receipts from the soap business from 1868 to 1873 averaged about $2,000,000 a year. A check dated January 27, 1872, for $11,656, payable to Beckwith's order, endorsed "Pay to B. T. Babbitt, per C. B. Beckwith," was identified by witness as bearing his signature. Mr. McGerkie, paying teller of the Metropolitan Bank, testified that the cash on this check was paid to Beckwith. Edward R. Barton, Mr. Babbitt's head bookkeeper, testified that he had examined the books to find if there was entry made of this check, but found none excepting in the cash book. In the latter is entered, "Paid Mr. Babbitt, for his loan account $11,656," which was regarded as proving that it had never legitimately passed out of Mr. Beckwith's possession.

A check for $8,182.40, purporting to have been paid to Frazer, Major & Co., for tallow, March 7, 1870, had no entry in the books, and the invoice of goods could not be found. The perforation of the check showed that it had been paid in cash over the bank counter. A receipt for that amount was found, however, purporting to be signed by the sellers. Upon that point, Andrew T. McDonald, Fraser, Major & Co.'s bookkeeper, testified that the firm sold no tallow to Mr. Babbitt on or about March 7, and he declared the receipt to be a clumsy imitation of his own writing and signature. An entry in the cash book described the payment to Willetts & Co., of $4,758 for stock. The receipt, which was the only other voucher for this transaction, is dated 1—11—1870, after the style of the Quakers. Mr. Robert H. Willetts of the firm testified that the firm sold Mr. Babbitt no goods at the time described, and that the receipt was an imitation of his own handwriting. Twenty similar checks, amounting to $119,000, with as many forged receipts, were put in evidence, the persons whose names were used as receivers of the money swearing to the fraudulent nature of the alleged invoices, as well as to the forgery of their names. The prosecution also placed in evidence checks and vouchers for other alleged thefts, amounting to $90,000, the persons whose names were used as receivers not yet having had time to examine their books. In the formal examination preliminary to commitment, Beckwith described himself as thirty-five years old and a native of Chittenango, Madison county. He pleaded not guilty to the charge. An attachment on his property, in the suit of Mr. Babbitt, is in the hands of Sheriff Conner.

The Utica papers take no stock in the reported $500,000 embezzlement by Babbitt's confidential clerk, Beckwith, and think that the great soap man, who is said to be a monomaniac on the subject of frauds by his employes, has been imposed upon by some one in the hope of a reward. They give Beckwith a high character, and argue against the possibility of so large a fraud having been committed on the sly and without suspicion.

A BRUTE FATHER KILLED.

A Daughter Has a Hand-to-Hand Struggle With Her Father and Kills Him.

The trial of Jane Williams, charged with the murder of her father on the night of August 7, commenced at Portage, Wisconsin, on Monday, December 27th, and ended on Wednesday with an acquittal. There was probably no doubt in the minds of the jury but that Jane Williams drove the fatal knife into her father's side on that night, but it was also evident that there was a desperate fight between the father and daughter, and that his strong hands were on Jane's throat, and it was kill or be killed with her. We give Jane's testimony: Our family, since my mother's death, was father, my brother William and myself; my father was most always drunk; on Thursday a week before this occurrence he came toward me with a pitchfork and knocked me down, and threatened to kill me; my oldest brother Bill and my sister-in-law were present. I cried "murder!" I was sick the rest of the week, and hardly able to do any work; next Tuesday he abused me, and said somebody had stolen his jack-knife; Wednesday the cattle had got in the oats; he swore at me, and said he would take the ax and cut my head off, and he would kick it to the street; Thursday night he threatened to kill me again, calling my sewing machine a threshing machine, and said he would kick the old devil out of the house. Saturday night I sat down to rest; my brother had sat down to read to my father, who was sitting on the lounge; he found a piece in the paper about some one being killed in the old country; father told him to read it; said he was acquainted in that part of the country. After a while I said: "Oh, dear me; how I wish mother's grave had been fixed, so that I could go to the graveyard and put some flowers on it." After I spoke father said: "I—I—you, about that grave; you will be in hell in two hours." He jumped up and said, "I am going to kill her." He ran to me and kicked me in the side; my brother jumped up and grabbed him around the waist and said, "What in the world ails you?" He swore in a most horrible manner; my brother told me to go up stairs and get out of the way; said it made my father angry to see me around. I said "I ain't going up stairs; I will go down to my brother-in-law's." He said: "She shall never go there," he struck me in the face; I fell and cut my lip, and I cried out, "Dear me, dear me!" and he mocked me every word; my brother had him around the waist, and was trying to drag him in the bed-room; I went to the stairway and sat down on the stairs, and held on to the knob; was not going up stairs, but was determined to leave the house; my father pushed the door open; he had a jack-knife in his hand, and swore he would kill me; said he would cut my head off; he tried to get hold of my throat; he spit tobacco juice in my face, and tried to spit in my eyes; my father knocked me down and pounded me with his feet on my head; my brother was trying to hold him; I got away and ran into the shed; he was there as quick as I was; he had me by the throat and swung me around and choked me; I had a pair of big shears in my hand—had three pair in the house—don't know which pair I had; he bit a chunk out of my arm; what I done to my father I don't know; I was scared to death—I had no feelings—thought I was dead; Captain Dering arrested me, and said he was going to put me in a calaboose; said the old man was dead; we went to the house, and I was scared to see so many folks there; had not changed my dress; when I was out-doors in the night my head was bleeding, and I felt the blood running down my back.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

"Uncle Sam's a Hundred."

AN ANTICIPATORY CENTENNIAL ODE.

Oh ye powers! what a roar,
Such was never heard before—
Thundering, from shore to shore,
"Uncle Sam's a hundred."

Cannon boom and trumpets bray,
Fiddles squeak and fountains play—
'Tis his great Centennial day—
"Uncle Sam's a hundred."

Stalwart men and puny boys,
Maids and matrons swell the noise,
Ev'ry baby lifts its voice:
"Uncle Sam's a hundred."

Nervous folks, who dote on quiet,
Though they're half distracted by it,
Can't help mixing in the riot:
"Uncle Sam's a hundred."

Brutes that walk, and birds that fly,
On the earth or in the sky,
Join the universal cry,
"Uncle Sam's a hundred."

Well suppose he is—what then?
Don't let's act like crazy men.
Must we take to tooling when
"Uncle Sam's a hundred?"

There he stands—our modern Saul—
Head and shoulders above all;
Yet, "*Pride goes before a fall*,"
E'en though one's a hundred.

"What's a hundred in our day?"
Foreign Uncle Sams will say;
"Let us sit and watch the play—
He is but a hundred.

"Granted he's a shapely youth—
Fair and ruddy—yet, forsooth!
He's *too young*—and that's the truth!
Only just a hundred.

"When he's twice as old, pard'e!
'Twill be easier to foresee
What will be his destiny.
Now he's but a hundred.

"When he's played his boyish pranks,
Should he seek to join our ranks
We'll reflect. But now—no, thanks!
Why, he's but a hundred!"

Yes, our uncle's years are few;
He *is* young—the charge is true;
Let us keep that fact in view,
Though he counts a hundred.

Don't let's tempt him to ignore
Warnings that have gone before;
Perils both by sea and shore,
Now that he's a hundred.

Let us strive, with earnest heart,
Each of us to do his part,
So that *he* may escape the smart,
Seeing he's a hundred.

And with solemn, grateful thought,
Of the deeds that he has wrought,
Guided, cherished, favored, taught
Till he's reached a hundred.

Let us, as we vaunt his worth,
Mingle soberness with mirth,
While we shout to all the earth,
"Uncle Sam's a hundred."

December 31st, 1875. P. R. S.

A Scene in the Sheriff's Office.

The newly-elected sheriff was sitting in his office sad-eyed and haggard. He held in his hand a stack of manuscript representing the applications of eight hundred and seventy-nine candidates for positions of deputy sheriff, each of whom said he had worked for him at the polls, and had gained him all the way up from two hundred to one thousand votes from their personal friends who did not vote the party ticket.

A man attired in a blue shirt, with a paper collar and a red nose, entered the office, and, grasping the hand of the tired official, greeted him cordially. "Ah, Mr. Sheriff, but it's glad I am to see you looking so hearty; don't you remember me?"

"I don't think I do," remarked the official, "although there is something in your face which is familiar to me."

"Ah, Mr. Sheriff, I thought you'd know me. I worked for you all day election, and got you one thousand votes, and I come for that place."

"Well, I am sorry to say that I have already promised all the places at my disposal.

"Oh, give me a place; I don't care what it is."

"Oh, by the by," said the Sheriff with a malicious grin in his eye, "there is a place, but it's not worth much, and I don't think you'd take it."

"Ah, Mr. Sheriff, I'll take anything; I don't care what kind of a place it is. Tell me what it is, and I'll jump at it with my coat off."

"All right," said the Sheriff; "there is a Chinaman going to be hanged at the jail next month, and he wants somebody to take his place. I think it will suit you."

The man with the red nose ceased to smile, and asking the Sheriff for a quarter to pay for his lodging that night, he left the office and mingled with the throng of would-be deputy Sheriffs on the outside.—*San Francisco Call.*

Treat the Child Reasonably.

A child has a right to ask questions and to be fairly answered; not to be snubbed as if he were guilty of an impertinence, nor ignored as though his desire for information were of no consequence, nor misled as if it did not signify whether true or false impressions were made upon his mind. He has a right to be taught everything which he desires to learn, and to be made certain, when asked for, information is withheld, that is only deferred till he is older and better prepared to receive it. Answering a child's question knowing the needs of its future character.—*Miner's Journal.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Assets January 1, 1873. - - $778,351.56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished on application.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. B. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
First Premium Awarded
AT
PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION
FOR
Brussels Carpets,
FROM
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
Who have just opened an invoice of the new
WOVEN D RUGGETS,
The first that have been made for 2 years, and are especially suited for this market.
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.
CARPETS!
A CHOICE STOCK.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 FIFTH AVENUE.
CARPETS!
77 Fifth Avenue,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.
HENRY M'CALLUM.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.
Window Glass
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS;
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. apps47
JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 287 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.
POTATOES—500 BUSHELS CHOICE EARLY ROSE in store and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
110 Water street

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
1876. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5. 1876.
BEST BARGAINS
AT
Wm. Semple's.
Extra Good Value in
DRESS GOODS, SILKS, ETC.,
A Very Large Assortment.
At 12½c, Dark Plaid Dress Goods.
At 12½c, Dark Dress Goods of every variety.
At 15c, Beautiful line of Dark Dress Goods.
At 18¾c, Large line of Dark Dress Goods.
These goods are all new and of newest desirable styles, and much under usual value.
At 19½c, Colored Alpacas in newest shades, worth easily 25c.
At 25c, A very large stock of Dark Dress Goods, including Colored Alpacas, worth 31c to 35c. Knickerbocker, Arctic and Melton Suitings, and other desirable Suitings, and in value worth from 31c to some usually sold at 50c.
At 50c, Dress Goods of different kinds at one-third less than former prices.
At 50c, 62½c and 70c, extra good Black Cashmeres.
At 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c and 95c, the best value offered anywhere in Black Cashmeres.
At 20c to 87½c, Splendid value in Black Alpacas and Mohairs.
At 75c and $1, Good Black Dress Silks.
At $1.12½, $1.25, $1.37½ and $1.50, Black Dress Silks—good bargains.
At $1.75 and $1.87½, Hand Loom Black Silks, usually sold at $2 and $2.25.
At $1.25, Colored Dress Silks, all colors and shades, a rare bargain.
Some extra good bargains are now offered in a choice assortment of Finer Dress Goods, of different materials, some at less than cost of manufacture.
Extra inducements off a liberal reduction from in all departments, the a
WILLIAM SEMPLE
Our "LADIES' JOURNAL" to Matter. Sample Copy MAILED F
1876. 1876.
JANUARY 1st.
ERWIN,
172 & 174 Federal St.
Another invoice of those
Black All Wool Cashmeres,
At 90c and $1. We claim these goods to be the best value in this city at that price.
Colored French and English Cashmeres,
At 30c, 37½c, 50c, 62½c and 75c. New goods in all the new and popular shades—never so low before.
BARGAINS.
Our Dress Goods Department now contains many excellent bargains, as we have marked down a great variety of goods to close them out preparatory to taking our annual inventory of stock.
CLOAKS AND JACKETS
We have been unable to supply the demand this season for these goods, particularly those of our own manufacture. We would be pleased to have any lady contemplating the purchase of a garment of this kind to look at our goods before buying.
SPECIAL BARGAINS
In our Blanket, Flannel, Domestic and Housekeeping Departments, well worthy of attention.
A. W. ERWIN,
172 AND 174 FEDERAL ST.,
Allegheny City, Pa.
January 1—Norfolk, Va., Destroyed by British Fleet—1776.
AND NOW,
JANUARY 1, 1876,
CENTENNIAL YEAR,
Big Profits and Long Prices will be destroyed by
"Our New System."
Ladies' Linen Collar, pair Cuffs and Swiss Tie for.....19c
Ladies' Reversible Cuffs.....19c
Linen Bosom, Reversible Set, Collar and Cuffs.....49c
Ladies' Work Box with Scissors, Thimble, &c.....98c
Corded Border and Embroidered Corner Linen Handkerchief.....28c
Ladies' Silk Neck or Pocket Handkerchief.....38c
Men's Undershirt or Drawers.....38c
Ladies' Heavy Fine Merino shirts.....68c
Men's Merino ½ Hose, 2 pair for.....38c
Men's Rib Shaker ½ Hose.....19c
60 Bone or Double Steel Corsets.....98c
Ladies' 2 Button Kids.....98c
Combination Lap Robes.....$1.25
Silk and Cashmere Ties and Bows, Nubias, Hosiery, Gloves, Cuffs, Shirts, Suspenders, Trimmings, &c., in great variety

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRAZER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

No. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS. Special attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, January 7, 1876. }

Our banks report large supplies of money, available on good paper, but to be closely held if the paper offered is not up to the standard. The amount of offerings has increased lately, and indicates a tendency toward a more active business, and a more hopeful spirit generally among the business classes. We notice, as we mingle among our business men, that while prices are depressed, they have hopes of a good trade when spring opens. So in other forms of manufacture—a more confident feeling is manifest since January opened. Real estate continues depressed, and is without special market value; yet it is thought that considerable amounts of money will go into buildings during the coming season. Rents are being reduced.

The Providence (R. I.) *Journal* of Dec. 31 says: We are glad to hear that Mr. Chafee, Trustee under the Sprague mortgage, will not be able to meet the interest coming due to-morrow. Owing to the fact that there have been no earnings since last July (up to which time the interest was paid from the earnings of the machinery), and to the exceeding difficulty at this time of realizing to advantage on the property, the Trustee deems it advisable to fall back upon the sixty days provision in the trust-deed. We hope that before that time expires he will have secured the means to meet the January interest.

Among the most important changes announced for the New Year are two contained in the circular issued by the well-known banking firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., and their houses in Philadelphia and Paris. Mr. Joseph W. Drexel, who has heretofore been a resident partner in New York, withdraws from active business with general regret. Mr. Egisto P. Fabbri, of this city, becomes a member of the firms in New York, Philadelphia, and Paris, and will be a resident partner in New York.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	113¾	5-20's 1868—coupons	120
U.S.6's, 1881, coup	120¾	10-40's	117¾
" 1881, all called	116¾	Currency 6's	122
" 1896	116¾	New 5 per cents	116¾
" 1865 new	117¾	10-40's—coupons	118
5-20's 1867	119¾		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	106¾	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Erie	16	Union Pacific	72½
R. I.	113¾	Toledo & Wabash	35 ⅛
C. C. & I. C.	3⅜	Harlem	131
St. Paul	32½	Adams Express	101½
Pfd.	67¾	American Express	56
Michigan Southern	61	U. S. Express	62
Do. Central	57¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex.	80
North Western	43½	Quicksilver	17⅞
Do. Pref.	56¾	Fort Wayne	97⅜
Rock Island	108¾	Hannibal & St. Jos.	30
Cleve. & Pitts.	89¾	Panama	124
Pacific Mail	28¾	Iron Mountain	12
Western Union Tel.	78¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	54	Cen. Trans (S)	44¾
Reading (S)	50¾	Empire Do (S)	30½
Penn. R. R. (S)	57¾	Atlantic Do (S)	9¾
Oil Creek (B)	11¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	81
Lehigh Valley (B)	62¾		

NEW YORK, January 6, 1876.

Money 4@7, closing at 4; prime mercantile paper 6@8. The customs receipts were $438,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $567,000. The clearings were $32,000,000. Sterling was steady at 481-4 @483.

Gold fell off from 112½ to 112 3-8, advanced to 112¾, and closed at 112¾. The rates paid for carrying were 4, 5, 4½ and 6 per cent. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were strong and higher. State securities are quiet, except Tennessees, which are better. The stock market was firm and higher in early dealings, but after wards prices declined ½ to 1¼ per cent. The widest changes were in Michigan Central, which advanced from 58¾ to 59, and fell to 57½. Pacific Mail advanced to 30, and afterwards declined to 28 1-4. Lake Shore rose from 69½ to 69¾, and reacted to 69. Western Union advanced from 76 1-4 to 76¾, and receded to 74¾. In the last hour the market was heavy for the general list and strong for Western Union Telegraph, New York Central and Rock Island. The net earnings of the Pacific Mail Company for November last were $151,000. The transfers aggregated 111,000 shares, of which 27,000 were Pacific Mail, 16,000 Western Union, 51,000 Lake Shore, and 9,000 Michigan Central.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 120¾; do of '65, 116¾; do of '65, new, 117¾; do of '67, 119¾; do of '68, 120; new 5s, 116¾; 10-40s, registered, 117¾; do coupons, 118; currency 6s, 122¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, 6s, old, 44; do 6s, new, 42; Virginia, old, 37; do new, 38; Missouri 6s, 101.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 74¾; Pacific Mail, 28¾; Mariposa, 9½; Mariposa preferred, 20½; Adams Express, 101½; Fargo Express, ex. div., 80; American Express, 56½; U. S. Express, 61½; New York Central, 106; Erie, 15½; do preferred, 31; Harlem, 131; do preferred, 131; Michigan Central, 57½; Panama, ex. div., 27½; Union Pacific stock, 72¾; Lake Shore, 69½; Illinois Central, 98; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89½; Northwestern, 33½; do preferred, 56¼; C. C. & I., 59½; New Jersey Central, 103; Rock Island, 108; St. Paul, 55½; do preferred, 67½; Wabash, 3½; do preferred, 5; Fort Wayne, 97½; Terre Haute, 5; do preferred, 19; Chicago & Alton, 98; do preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 16½; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 113½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 18½; Indiana Central, 3½; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 115; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 121; Central Pacific bonds, 5½; Union Pacific bonds, 103½; Union Pacific land grants, 111½; Union Pacific sinking fund bonds, 95½.

LONDON, January 6.—The Bank of England to-day fixed the discount rate at 5 per cent. The bullion in the bank decreased £486,000 the past week. The proportion of reserve to liability is 28¾ per cent. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £75,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 4¼ per cent., or ½ below the Bank of England rate. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 4 per cent. Consols: money, 93 11-16; account, 93 15-16; 5-20s of '65, 104¼; 5-20s of 1867, 108; 10-40s, 106; new 5s, 105; New York Central, 97; Erie, 14¾; do preferred, 30.

PARIS, January 5.—Rentes, 66f 35c. The specie in the Bank of France increased 10,815,000 francs the past week.

FRANKFORT, January 6.—New 5s, 99¼.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Phillips N. & Co.	1	Wilson, W. & Co.	2
Byers McC & Co.	1		
Total			4

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co	1		
Total			1

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

J. W. Porter	1	J. Moorhead	2
Total			3

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co.	18	Zug & Co.	2
Byers, McC & Co.	1	Lewis O. & P.	3
Carnagie & Co.	3		
Total			26

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Soho Furnace Co.	3	S. B. & Co	10
Cambria I. Co.	8	Lucy Furnace Co.	2
Isabella Fur. Co.	4	Phillips, N & Co	3
Zug & Co.	1		
Total			35

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 6.—The market continued quiet, but there was an improved demand for shirting prints, and agents received fair orders for cotton hosiery. Cocheco medium fancy prints opened at 7½c. Cotton goods were steady and unchanged. Commons moved slowly. Fancy cassimeres were in moderate demand, but woisted coatings, cloths and jeans were sluggish.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee $1,07½; hard $1,15 1-2; No. 2 98c; No. 3 85c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 46c. Oats steady; No. 2 31 1-2c. Barley nominally a shade firmer; No. 3 spring 52c. Rye very scarce; nominal, No. 1 68c.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, January 6.—Cotton closed quiet, but steady; January 13 7-32a13¾c; February 13 13-32a13 7-16c; March 13 21-32a13 11-16c; April 13¾a13 29-32c; June 14 9-32c; July 14 7-16a14 15-32c; August 14 17-32a14 9-16c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, January 6, 1876. }

General business is dull, as it nearly always is at this particular time, but it is hoped and expected that there will soon be an improvement; while there is an entire absence of anything like speculation, the indications are regarded as being favorable for a good, legitimate spring business.

APPLES—The market continues very dull and unsatisfactory; as they are rotting rapidly by the recent mild weather, holders are anxious to reduce their stock as rapidly as possible, hence prices are weak, and in buyers' favor. Selling at $2,25a3 per barrel for common to fair, and $3,25a3,50 for prime to choice.

APPLE-BUTTER—70a75 per gallon.

BEANS—The market continues dull, and overstocked, and the only favorable feature sellers is a falling off in the receipts; navies are still quoted at $1,25 per bushel.

BUTTER—The receipts, during the past few days, have been unusually free, and there is reason to believe that the supply is larger now than it has been for several weeks, and it continues to accummulate; the receipts are considerably larger than the sales. Prime to choice rolls quotable at 23a25c; medium to fair, 18a20; common, 12a15c. An odd package can be sold above our quotations, but retailers can get all they want at quoted rates.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory, 13¼a14c; ditto New York, 14a14½c.

CRANBERRIES—$11a12 per bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—8a8½c.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 10a11c per lb. for prime to choice quarters. Peaches, 12½a13c for halves.

EGGS—The receipts continue liberal, and with the supply accummulating and a stronger disposition to realize, prices are weak and drooping. Fresh quoted at 25a26c; but little doing in pickled Eggs, and the supply is large.

FLOUR—Continues dull and weak, and while there has been no quotable decline recently, the tendency is still downward; there is considerable new winter flour being shipped in on consignment—some of it not first class in point of quality, and as commission men are anxious to sell, having to meet drafts made upon the flour, the market is in an unsettled and unsatisfactory condition. Spring wheat flours, $6,25a6,50 for Wisconsins; $6,50a6,75 for Minnesotas; new red winters, $6,00a6,75; choice to fancy do, $6,90a7. Rye flour, $5 per barrel. Buckwheat Flour, 3a3¼c per lb.

GROCERIES—The movement in the leading staples continues of a very limited character, the inquiry being for small lots to supply immediate necessities. Coffee continues dull and weak, with every indication at this writting of a still further shrinkage in prices; as compared with the highest point, the green bean has declined full 3 cents per lb. Refined Sugar firmer, and, in the east, a shade higher. New Orleans Molasses, although cheaper than for many years, move slowly, with continued liberal receipts. Syrups quiet.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12½	Standard B	10⅜
Crushed	11½	Standard Ex C	10⅛
Granulated	11¼	Refined Yellows	8@8 9¼
Powdered	11¼	N. O. new crop	8¾@9¼
Standard A	10½		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23	R. Rio, lb pkgs	22
Prime Rio	24@25	R. Rio, Java	27
Good Rio	22 @23	Roasted Java	30
Old Gov. Java	34		

RICE.

Carolina	8	Rangoon	7

TEAS.

Young Hyson, 45	@1 00	Japan	40 @ 85
Gunpowder	80 @1 10	Oolong	35 @ 85
Imperial	80 @ 90	Breakfast	35 @ 75

FRUITS.

Val. Raisins, per lb	11¾	Turk'sh Prunes	9
Layer Raisins, box	2 25	French Prunes	12
Currants, per lb	8¾		

SYRUPS.

Choice	70 @75	Fair	55 @60
Prime	65 @70	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	85	N.O. strictly prime	82
N.O. prime	80	Demarara	50@55

SOAPS.

Best Wax	7¾	Babbitt's Best, per box	7 25
Superior Wax	6¾	White Russian, per box	3 50
Woman's Friend	5¾		
Thinking Man	4 50		

GRAIN—There is little or no movement in Wheat; but little offering and but little wanted; millers complain that is is higher relatively than the product—it looks as if the mills here about it would have to pay current rates and compete with western flours. We quote: New Penna., Ohio and Indiana red Wheat, $1,20a1,30 for fair to prime; white do, $1,30a1,35. Sales of Oats at 40a41 cents for Penna. and Ohio mixed, and 42a43c for white. Shelled Corn, on track, 50a53c for new; do. car, 48a52c, according to quality and condition. Rye continues quiet and unchanged, 80a85.

HAY—Baled continued dull, with more offering than there is a demand for; upland prairie, $12a13 per ton; timothy, $17a19. Loose, from country wagons, $17a22, according to quality and condition. Straw, $10a12.

HOMINY—We note a steady demand at $4 per bbl in round lots and $4,25 in a small way.

MILL FEED—The receipts have fallen off considerably within the past few weeks, but the market continues dull, and prices are weak; sales of Bran as low as $12,50a13 per ton; it is difficult to give quotations at the present time.

ONIONS—$1,25a1,50 per bbl.

POTATOES—The receipts continue fair, and with a light demand, the market is dull but unchanged. Peach Blows, quotable on track at 40a42c per pushel; Peerless, 35a38c.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 11a12c; live Chickens, 45a55c per pair; dressed Turkeys, 14a15c.

PROVISIONS—The general tone of the market is firmer, in consequence, of the recent sharp rise in Hogs, but trade continues dull, and prices unchanged.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	15	Do. half barrels	14
Shoulders, Ex. S.	10	Lard, Ref. for sum. use, in tierces	—
S'last Bacon, S. C.	15	Do. in ¼ bbls	—
Drief Beef, Ex. Su. per Cured, old	15	Do. in buckets	—
Beef Tongues, lb. per doz	6.75	Do. in 5 lb pails	16¾
Bacon Shoulders	10	Do. 5 lb do	16¾
Rib Sides		Do. 5 lb do	17¼
Sheets Rib	13¾	Do. 6 lb do	17
Clear Sides	14	Ham Sausage	17¾
Mess Pork, per bbl	21 00	Carbon Oil	11
Family Mess Pork, in bags	19	Pig's Feet, in bags	—
Short Cut	21 00	Do. do. ¼ bbls	—
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	13½	Do. do. bbls	52

RAGS—Steady at 3c per pound for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Chandlers Tallow, city rendered, 10a10¼c; country do., 8½a9c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, January 6, 1876. }

ARRIVALS.

Following is a statement of the arrivals each day during the week, as well as the aggregate, and to afford a comparison, we append the aggregate receipts of the preding week:

	Cattle. Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Friday, ..	73 cars.	2 cars.	15 cars.	10 car.
Saturday..	30 "	6 "	14 "	4 "
Monday ...	55 "	15 "	20 "	3 "
Monday ...	— "	17 "	9 "	1 "
Tuesday...	— "	56 "	15 "	37 "
Wed'day...	— "	98 "	23 "	— "
Thursday.	— "	9 "	26 "	13 "
Total	158 "	203 "	122 "	77 "
Total last week	99 "	65 "	85 "	33 "

CATTLE.

The most noticeable feature is the largely increased receipts, both of local and through consignments, more than double those of the preceding week, and while as might be expected, with such a largely increased supply, prices have declined from 20 to 25 cents per cwt, the market was active at the decline; the best evidence of this lies in the fact that the sales footed up 2,905, against 1,129 the preceding week. While the offerings of strictly prime beeves was comparatively light, there was a very fair supply of good shipping cattle, and buyers generally had no reason to complain of a want of assortment from which to make selections. There was several droves remaining unsold to-day, the most of which, it was expected, would have to go on in first hands, as buyers were all full—many of them having left for home, but there was a better feeling in consequence of the more favorable reports from New York and Baltimore, and then the fact that Chicago was reported firmer, was not without its effect.

Philadelphia buyers bought more than double the number of cattle they have been buying for several weeks past; in addition to 110 cars bought for that market, there were some shipped on in first hands, and it is probable there will be shipped to that point this week, including through consignments, 150 cars. The purchases on New York account were also much larger—28 cars, against 5 cars the preceding week. Choice beeves brought 6½, so far as we could learn, there was nothing above the price named, but few at that, as the offerings of this character were small. Prime beeves quotable at 6a6¼; medium to good, 5a5½; common to fair, 4a4½. Stockers and feeders, 3a4c.

SHEEP.

The supply was, as will be seen, more than double that of the preceding week, and with only a fair demand, trade was slow at a decline of 20 to 25c per cwt. It is true, the supply was not much larger than ordinarily, but it was in excess of the demand, which was light, although the market was fully as favorable to sellers as could be expected under the circumstances. To-day there were some half a dozen cars unsold, but they arrived last night or this morning after nearly all the buyers were full, and some of them had left for home. Extra 100a120 lb. sheep quotable at 5¾a6¼; centre prime 90a95 lbs., 5¼a5½c; good 80a85 lbs, 4¾a5c; fair 70a75 lbs., 4a4¼c.

HOGS.

The arrivals, as will be seen, were somewhat larger than those of the last week, but with a largely increased demand, which was stimulated by the cooler weather, together with a sharp advance in the west, prices have been advanced from a ¼ to ⅜ of a cent per lb., and even at the advance the supply for some days past has scarcely been adequate to supply the demand; shippers, almost without an exception, bought more liberally; the very light run at Chicago increased the demand here, as some of the large Philadelphia and New York buyers, who buy at both points, bought nearly all their hogs here this week. Philadelphia had fall $1,28¾ cash. Corn in good demand at full prices; No. 2 mixed 38¾a39c cash; 38¾a39c January; 40a40¾c February. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 38¼a39c cash; 35½c bid and February. Rye dull and lower; No. 2 55c. Barley: no sales. Pork higher; small lots $19,50a19,75, latter delivered. Lard quiet; saleable at 12c, but held higher. Bulk meats stronger; 7, 10a10½c and held at these prices for up country; St. Louis freights ½c less bid. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Green meats nominally higher: 6¾, 9¾, 10a10¾c. Whisky steady with a fair demand; $1,08.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6.—Sugar dull; common 5¼a5½c; good common 5¾a6c; fair to fully fair 6¼a6¾c; prime to choice 7a7½c; gray clarified 7¾a8¼c. Oats: supply good; quiet; sales of St. Louis prime 42a43c; choice Galena 45c. Bran dull; choice 85c. Hay in good supply; prime $20a21. Dry salt meats; shoulders nominally 7¾a8c; no clear sides in first hands; clear sides 11c; clear rib 12¾a12¾c; clear 12¾a13c; Hams dull; choice sugar-cured 15a15½c. Whisky stronger; $1,12a1,13. Other articles unchanged.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 6.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat steady; moderate demand; No. 2 white Wabash $1,32¾; No. 3 $1,22 1-2; No. 1 white Michigan $1,25; amber Michigan spot and seller February $1,20 1-2; seller March $1,29; No. 2 amber Michigan $1,02 1-2; No. 3 $1,03. Corn: demand fair and market firm; high mixed spot and seller February 48 1-2c; old 45c; low mixed 45 1-4c; old 25c; no grade 43 1-2a43c; damaged 38a40c. Oats firm; No. 2 seller February 36 1-2c; Michigan 34 1-2c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet, but firm; Pennsylvania red $1,38a1,38½. Corn firmer; western mixed new 46c. Oats firmer and quiet; western mixed 42a49c; white do 44a46c. Rye dull and nominal at 78a82c. Hay unchanged. Provisions firmer. New mess pork jobbing at $21,50. Lard unchanged. Butter quiet and unchanged. Wisky $1,12, dull. Petroleum strong; crude 7½c; refined 13½c. Coffee dull; cargoes 16½a19c; jobbing 17a20c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 6.—Cotton quiet; 12¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; $1,25a1,30. Corn firm: 46c. Oats quiet; 32a42c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet and firm; 78a80c. Pork dull; $20a20,50. Lard steady and in moderate demand; steam 12½c; kettle 13a13½c. Bulk meats quiet; 7a7¾a10¼a10½a11c, all loose. Bacon steady; 9¾a12a12½c. Whisky firm and unchanged.

Foreign.

LONDON, January 6.—Refined petroleum 11¾a12¾d. Spirits turpentine 25¾s.

LIVERPOOL, January 6.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 6 15-16d; middling Orleans 7 13-16d; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 speculation and export; 6,200 American. Meal pork 58s3d@s. Land 58¾s. Bacon: long clear middles 50s. Cheese 55s. Tallow 47½s.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 6.—Cotton quiet at 12¾c. Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat quiet; $1,05a1,15. Corn steady; 45a47c. Oats firm; 38a41c. Rye quiet and firm. Pork dull; $21a21,50. Bulk meats 7a7 1-4a10 1-4a11a11 1-4a11¾c. Sugar cured hams 14 3-4a15 3-8c. Lard dull; 14a14 1-4c. Whisky steady; moderate demand and unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 6.—Cotton steady at 12¾c; sales 2,500 bales; receipts 1,995 bales; shipments 2,495 bales; stock 64,810 bales. Flour dull, but unchanged. Corn unchanged; 54a57c. Oats quiet and unchanged; 30a35c. Pork quiet and unchanged; $22,00. Lard unchanged; 13a13½c. Bulk meats steady and in fair demand; 7¾, 8¾c, 8¼, 8¾, 11a11¼c. Bagging steady; 12¾a13¼c.

Boston.

BOSTON, January 6.—Flour steady, fair demand; western super $4,00a4,50; common extras $4,75a5,50; Minnesota do $5,50a6,75; Wisconsin do $5,25a6,25; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6,00a7,25; St Louis $6,50a9; fancy Minnesota $7,75a9,25; Illinois $6,25a8,25. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 65a68c. Oats firm; mixed and No. 2 white 45a53c; rejected 43a46c; No. 1 white 55a57c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 6.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1,38; No 1 white Michigan $1,45. Corn dull; new 68c; old 70c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada $1,10; No. 1 do $1,30; Bay Quinte unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 6.—Beeves: receipts 970 head, making 3,210 head for three days, against 1,580 same time last week; demand fair at yesterday's prices; market closed firm; no fancy shown and many of very poor quality; commenced to beat native steers and oxen 9c to 12¾c; common to choice Texans 8c to 10¾c, the latter for 6 car loads of uncommon fine cattle; 1,250 pounds alive. Sheep: receipts 2,700 head, making 4,900 for three days, against 7,440 same time last week; market dull but firm at a fraction advance on prices; ordinary to prime sheep 5¼a6¼c; extra 6¾c; Whisky: western $1,13. Hogs: very poor sheep on sale, not likely to go higher than 4¼c. Swine: arrivals 2,040 head; making 6,850 for three days, against 9,680 same time last week; prime corn fed alive; light Chicago dressed in good order wanted at 8c.

BUFFALO, January 6.—Cattle: receipts 84 head; total for the week 3,627; market slow; cattle unsold shipped east; yards barren of stock; Illinois steers, 1,145 1,225 and 1,320 lbs, $5a5,25a5,62½; Ohio steers, 1,040 lbs, $4,12 1-2; Michigan stockers, 898 lbs, $3,60. Sheeps and lambs: receipts 2,120 head; total for the week 6,800; market fairly active; prices a shade to ¼ advance; Indiana sheep, 91 lbs, $4,75; 87 lbs $5, and 74 lbs $5,25; Michigan sheep, 81 lbs, $4,80; 84 lbs $5,20; 88 lbs $5,25; 99 lbs $5,75; 74 lbs $5; Ohio sheep, 73 lbs, $4,25. Hogs: receipts 4,400 total for the week 13,700; market fairly active; Yorkers $4,87½a4,90; majority at latter price; quality good; light, thin stock $7,20; heavy $7,25a7 45.

ST. LOUIS, January 6.—Hogs active, firm and higher; shipping $6,40a6,60; packing $6,75a6,90; extra $7,25. Cattle: increased receipts weakened the market, but prices are not quotably changed; demand confined almost wholly to butchers grades; good to choice native steers, 1,300 lbs and upward at fair $2,50a3; poor steers $3,75a4,25; native stockers $3,75a4; native feeding steers $4a4,75.

CHICAGO, January 6.—Cattle: estimated receipts 4,000 head; fair demand; sales $3,65a5,59 according to quality; good steers $4,20a4,30; rough steers $3 85; shipments 2,000. Hogs: estimated receipts 16,000 head; active and higher; packers paid $6,95a7,25; generally $7,15a7 20; bacon grades $7,15a 7,25; New England $7,20a7,30; Philadelphia $7,30; shipments 2,000. Sheep: receipts 2,000 head; shippers paid $4a4,50.

ST. LOUIS, January 6.—Hogs firm and in fair demand; common to good light $6,75 a7; fair to good packing $7,15a7,35; choice heavy $7,45a7,45; pens cleared.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT 1 P. M.

Pittsburgh, January 6, 1876.

Stations.	Above low water	Change in 24 hrs.	Distance of	State of Weather.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	
Cairo, Ill	37	6 +1	6	Calm Clear.
Cincinnati, Ohio	24	8 —4	2	W Clear.
Davenport, Iowa	5	6	8	Cloudy.
Keokuk, Iowa	10	—4	8	Clear.
Leavenworth, Kan	8		8	Clear.
Louisville	11	4 —2		Calm Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	20	6 +5	8	NE Fair.
Nashville, Tenn	15	4 —2	5	NE Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa	5	6 —5		NW Cloudy.
Shreveport	14	6 +4	8	N Clear.
St. Louis, Mo	17	8 +1	3	S Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss	20	+2		NE Clear.

L. A. WELSH,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE stage of water last evening was 5 feet 9 inches, and falling. Cloudy and cold, with rain and snow during the early part of the day.

THE Exchange, Capt. Sam Shuman, will depart for Cincinnati to-morrow.

THE Granite State, from Portsmouth, was the only arrival—no departures.

THE Arlington was to have left Cincinnati yesterday for this port. She will load here for New Orleans.

THE Simpson Horner exchanged tows at Cincinnati, on Tuesday, with the Ella; the Horner turned back to New Orleans, and the Ella will bring her tow on up.

LEE BELT, an old and well-known steamboat mate, was killed at Meridian, Miss., a few days ago. He was once a mate on the Marble City, under Capt. Tschudi.

THE E. H. Durfee, Captain Todd, will take her departure for St. Louis this P. M., and shippers are requested to get their freight down as early in the day as possible.

THE Alf. Stephens has proved such a great success that Captain J. W. Parr, of Dyersburg, Tenn., has concluded to build another boat like her, which will soon be completed.

THE lost Minneola was built at Parkersburg, Va., in 1864, and was a six hundred ton carrier. She has been a very successful craft throughout her entire career of eleven years, and always made money for her owners.

THE Bengal Tiger, I. N. Phillips, Lion, My Choice, John Penny and Blue Ledge, with tows of coal, passed Cincinnati on Tuesday. The Lion and Lioness No. 2 left there for this port the same day, with tows of empty barges.

WM. CARLISLE, twenty-eight years of age, who committed suicide at the Good Samaritan Hospital, Cincinnati, was formerly a steward on the steamer C. B. Church. He was an exemplary young man, and was despondent owing to the fact that he was afflicted with consumption.

THERE is a good stage of water in all directions, except in the Arkansas, which stream persists in keeping a precarious channel. Several boats now up that stream are making progress, but it is slow, and what loads of cotton they will be able to take out depends upon contingencies.

JOSH. COOK ordered a pair of boots made for Wash Gray last Spring, and the shoemaker had to work on 'em out in the woods where he could get timber for the lasts and pegs. Yesterday Josh had 'em put on the Hiram Campbell to take 'em up to Wash at the Pumkin Patch. As the Campbell went up the river she looked like a boat with 3 chimneys, only the boot legs were the biggest. Wash pulled 'em on with the Fred Wilson's capstan.—*Louisville Courier.*

A ST. LOUIS dispatch says: There are parties here from the Ohio river for the purpose of buying iron ore, but they were unable to obtain it. The Iron Mountain Company say they have orders for all that can be mined for the next month. One party from Ashland wishes to purchase enough to load the John Means' barges, but he was unable to get it. Rates to New Orleans are 40c per bbl for flour and 20c per 100 lb for freight. The Clinton, which is up for the Ouachita river, has received nothing yet.

(For Additional River News see Fourth Page.)

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—5 barrels corn, Luebbe Bros; 1 box sunds, Mrs. Ed. House; 22 otks lard, Wilbert & W; 3 bxs geese, H. Rosenbaum; 29 bxs s polish, A. D. Hutchinson; 1 chest sunds, 1 bx do, 5 bbls do, W. B. Scaife & Sons; 5 bales cotton, R. Dickey & Co; 7 bxs tin plate, Fahnestock & M; 5 sks peaches, 5 bbls do, R. Dickey & Co; 13 hhds tobacco, 3 cases do, Hamilton & Co; 2 pcs hams, Bingham & S; 1 bdl sks, W. Parker, Jr; 1 car shoulders, E. H. Myers & Co; 2 crates geese, Western Penna. Poultry Association; 1 bbl beer, Watson; 1 kegs molasses, G. D. Sharpe; 1 bbl corn, E. Davis; 1 bbl b wax, F. G. Craighead; 4 bxs tobacco, Weyman & Bro; 16 kegs p feet, 8 half bbls do, B. Schlesinger; 2 bbls liquor, W. Wensel; 10 bxs candles, J. A. Rensh & Co; 1 car oil, Gang-wish & S; 1 box wool, Jas. Longbridge; 8 bxs c yeast, Kramer & S; 7 tierces shoulders, E. H. Myers & Co; 10 do hams, M. M. Fried & Co; 3 doz c chairs, J. Milliken; 10 bbls shafts, 12 do poles, 4 do circles, M. McWhinney; 1 car straw Cunningham & I; 1 do middlings, 1 do bran, Keil & R; 230 sks mait, Lutz & W; 1 car c corn, 1 do, W. G. and Miller; 2 bxs buttons, G. W. Speer; lot hand iron, Moorhead & Co; 2 bdls wood, 1 do irons, C. C. Dunnells; 1 iron steamer, 1 do grate, S. Hare & Son; 5 bbls whisky, S. Klingensmith; 1 bdl sks, Kramer & S; 2 sks machines, Wheeler & W. M'f'g Co; 1 bbl nams, C. H. Beach; 8 cads tobtacco, Kuhn & Bros; 10 bxs candles, B. C. & J. H. Sawyer; 1 do w bkts, J. Woodwell & Co; 10 cases tobacco, Rosenbaum & Co; 20 nails do, Hoffworth & D; 2 hhds do, W. & D Rinehart; 20 bbls hominy, Leubbe & Bro; 110 bdls sh iron, Moorehead & Co; 1 car oats, Keil & R; 1 do straw, Barley.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—25 cars coal, Sable Coal Co; 44 do, New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Co; 16 do, Pgh. Fr. W. & C. R. R. Co; 10 do, Cleveland Gas Co; 1 do, C. Graham; 1 do acid, Pgh Acid Co; 1 do, Pgh. Fr. W. & C. R. Co; 10 do, C. & P. R. R. Co; 1 do lumber, G. W. Glass; 1 do, G. O. Fawcett; 1 do brick, W. Clark & Co; 12 do, Shoenberger B. & Co; 6 do, Lucy Furnace; 1 do hay, J. Graham; 2 do, J. A. Duff; 1 do, O. H. Allerton; 1 do lumber, G. W. Dithridge; 5 do coal, C. & P. R. R. Co; 20 do, Armstrong, D. & Co; 1 do clay, Shoenberger, B. & Co; 1 do, W. J. Baughman; 1 bbl wine, J. Fahrig; 4 bbls oil apples, P. Duff & Son; 1 box mdse, S. S. Marvin; 2 do boots, W. Pickersgill & Co; 1 box tobacco, R. & W. Jenkinson; 6 emp bbls, Voigt, M. & Co; lot h h goods, Mrs. Easton; 5 emp bbls, Z. Wainwright; 1 do m kegs, Eberhard & O; 8 do, Pier, D. & Co; 4 do, Young & B; lot mdse, G. Gibson; 2 em kegs, Lutz & W; 4 em bbls, J. C. Buffum & Co; 1 box d goods G. W. Moreland; 4 bbls produce, P. Duff & Son; lot furniture, A. Milliken & Co; 2 emp kegs, J. Rhodes; 3 do, Spencer, McK & Co; 1 bbl mdse, Goff & Son; lot sunds, A. C. Bakewell; lot mdse, Haworth & D; 25 emp barrels, Voigt, M. & Co, 3 emp cans, J. Henderson & Bro; 1 calf, A. Kolldoiaer; 1 box butter, Mrs Fritz; 1 do, M. Coyne; 82 sks rags, J. Harrison.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. Co.—5 bbls whisky, S. Klenordlinger; 65 bxs soap,

LATEST NEWS.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Defeat of Turkish Insurgents.

Excitement Over Secretary Fish's Cuban Circular.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Secretary Fish's Cuban Circular.

LONDON, January 6.—The Cologne *Gazette*, in an editorial on American affairs, says Secretary Fish's Cuban circular was ill-timed, that from its tone and character President Grant evidently fears his existence will be forgotten in Europe, and that the circular was a clever bid for glory. It also expresses the opinion that the circular will be void of any effect so far as unsettling Alfonso is concerned.

The Rede Railway.

Mr. McHenry publishes a circular contradicting the statements made by Sir Edward Watkin at the meeting of Erie bondholders on Tuesday last. He characterizes the statements as "brilliant gossip," declares he had nothing whatever to do with the management of the Erie second mortgage, and that a fair statement would show that the Erie was really in his debt, rather than otherwise. He says also he will have much to say later about the Cleveland, Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad, which is the real bone of contention. The *Daily Telegraph* says they fear Sir Edward Watkin has found a mare's nest.

FRANCE.

The Philadelphia Exhibition.

PARIS, January 6.—A meeting of French merchants and others intending to send goods to the Philadelphia exhibition was held to-day. Gentlemen of the mining and metallurgical section protested against the insufficiency of the space allotted them in the French department of the exhibition. They nevertheless decided to take part in the exhibition, and will make use of the excess of space given to the agricultural section, although they cannot light fires there to keep their machinery in motion.

The Press Law.

Minister Buffet has sent a circular to Prefects of departments reminding them that they may revoke licenses to newspaper dealers unless the legal regulations are observed. The *Journal Des Debats* treats the circular as a blow at the freedom of the press, says it shows that the Government is interpreting the Press law in the most restrictive manner possible.

Turkish Reforms.

LONDON, January 7.—A telegram from Paris states that the announcement made by the *Times'* correspondent that France has concurred in Count Andrassy's note proposing Turkish reforms is premature.

Russian Finances.

LONDON, January 7.—The *Daily News* says a rumor is current in Paris that President MacMahon intended to propose Marshal Canrobert as Vice President is semi-officially contradicted.

TURKEY.

Defeat of the Insurgents.

LONDON, January 6.—The Vienna correspondent telegraphs that before Nicsic and Duga were victualled by the Turks the insurgents suffered a defeat which was the severest since the beginning of the war. Suleiman Pasha was dangerously wounded. The insurgent commander, Vaso is accused of treason, fled to Cettinge. Nicsic is provisioned until May.

The Austrian Note.

VIENNA, January 6.—The *Tages Presse* states that Count Andrassy has informed the representatives of England, France and Italy that the publication of the Austrian note regarding Turkey was inopportune, and would not be received the adhesion of the powers.

BREVITIES.

····Sheriff Fife made a good job of it.

····The streets are again in a filthy condition.

···Ten dollars was offered yesterday for a ticket to witness the execution.

··· The Potters' Union gave a banquet to glass manufacturers at the Monongahela House last night.

····The young physicians were skylarking last night at Murray's body. No doubt he has been quartered before this.

····It is said that a new society has been organized among the miners, under the name of the "Sons of Fife." The object is to bring to justice the ring leaders in the mining regions who engineer strikes.

····A few hours work each morning with a couple of men would clean the crossings of our principal thoroughfares. The crossing in front of the Gazette building has at least six inches of mud and filth on it.

····Mr. Sandy Silvey, foreman of the *Christian Advocate* composing room, had his pocket picked while in the crowd on Fifth avenue near the jail, yesterday, of a gold watch and chain, a pocket book containing dollars cash and $300 in promissory notes.

····A resident of Brady's Bend, named D. F. Callahan met two or three persons at the Variety Theatre Wednesday evening, drank freely with them, and when he awoke was garroted and robbed him of $15 in cash and a check on the Masonic Bank, payable to order, for $74.08.

····Alexander Robinson, formerly of Pittsburgh, was buried at North East, his former home, on Tuesday. There were six brothers, and five composed the banking house of Robinson Brothers, Pittsburgh, which in the sixth is a Presbyterian minister at Harrisburg. The strangest part of the affair is that four brothers were pall-bearers and the brother minister preached the funeral service.—*Erie Dispatch.*

····An obliging sportsman, of this place, who recently killed a wild cat, he considered a number one hunting dog, had a friend in Pittsburgh whom he was anxious to make a present of the canine. He sent it to him by express, carefully packed with his friend's name on, and the following inscription on one side of the card: "This is my dog, whose dog are you?" But unfortunately, for the dog, perhaps, the distemper developed, and the unthankful recipient sent the animal back at his would-be-benefactor's expense. This was cruel.—*Uniontown Standard*

····On Saturday last, while Mrs. John A. Best, of Bethlehem, Pa., was selling some goods to a customer, she suddenly felt a peculiar sensation in the head, and staggered against the shelving. On examination it was found that a hole had been made in her head by a bullet which had been fired from the stock of an old gun barrel in the hands of some boys on the opposite side of the street. The ball passed through a window, and got placed in the street, and consequently fast a great part of its force, else the accident might have resulted more seriously. As it was, she escaped with a slight bruise. Mrs. Best formerly resided in Pittsburgh.

PERSONAL.

····J. W. Davitt, Esq., Cashier of the Central Bank, Pittsburgh, died at his residence on Wylie avenue yesterday morning. Deceased was formerly a member of the banking firm of Krahaun & Rahm. Mr. Davitt enjoyed a very extensive acquaintance, was very generally highly respected by all who knew him.

A Pet for the Children.

Judge Pitman, a short time ago, bought a pet lamb for his children to play with. It was a pretty good-sized lamb, and strong and vigorous; but the Judge said he preferred that kind, because he said the children would be afraid of a weak one. On the day that it came home they turned it out into the front yard, where it strayed about nibbling the grass, while the Judge tied up his geraniums. Mrs. Pitman had the children in the house, when she was describing to them from a book a description of the characteristics of lambs.

The account said that "The lamb is one of the most playful and innocent of animals. So kind and meek is it that its name has for centuries been the synonym of gentleness and sweetness of disposition. It never injures any one, and when it is attacked it always suffers humbly and in silence. There is something so beautiful about the gentle little animal, that"—

Just at this point Mrs. Pitman was interrupted by the voice of the Judge coming from the front yard. It sounded as if he were in distress of some kind. The whole family flew out on the porch, and then they saw that the pet lamb, whose name was the synonym of gentleness, engaged in butting the Judge. It would butt him in the rear end of his trousers, and then it would butt him on the legs, and batter him on the ribs, and plunge its head into his stomach, and jam its skull against his chest.

When he rose it butted his shins, and when he stooped over to rub them it butted his head. Then it butted him generally whenever a chance presented itself; and when it had doubled the Judge all up under the Norway maple, it butted down three rose bushes, butted a plaster garden vase to fragments, butted two palings off the fence, and chased him down the street, butting at tree boxes, the hitching posts and Northwest wind. That lamb was served up for dinner next day, and now the Pitman children stick to kittens as regular pets.

Spring Loss of Stock.

Farmers should not compel their stock to run out to pasture as long as they can get a mouthful to eat, and make themselves believe that they are doing justice to their stock, and to their honest purse. They are saving their hay stacks, cribs of corn and bins of oats, but March winds and storms will convince them of their mistake, in not beginning to feed in the fall and early winter, and feeding up their stock instead of letting it run down and getting almost too weak to get up alone before they try to feed the stock so it will thrive. Two bushels of corn fed before the holidays to keep the stock thriving is better than five bushels fed when it is already reduced to skin and bones. Overfeeding poor stock will generally weaken it. Stock, when it is found to be very weak is generally crowded and overfed. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Thousands of heads of cattle are annually lost in the United States for the want of proper food and shelter from our severe storms in the fall and early winter.

HOME NEWS.

Mrs. Delphine Bell, wife of Mr. Robert Bell, who resided on McGee street, Sixth ward, died suddenly of apoplexy on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock A. M. She was in her usual health up to Tuesday and was taken ill on that night at a neighboring society meeting whence she was removed to her home where the lamp of life went quickly out forever. She was a pious, good woman, whose sudden death leaves a family—husband and foster child, in unconsolable affliction. They have the warmest sympathy of their many friends in this sad bereavement.

A Correction.

A ridiculous mistake crept into our notice yesterday morning of the Titiens' concert. In response to an encore for "Il Baccio," we said that Titiens gave "Home, Sweet Home." Instead of singing that, she sang "The Last Rose of Summer." How it was possible for the writer to have written the former when he meant the latter, and when a moment before he had been speaking of Titiens having sung "The Last Rose of Summer," is a mystery he is utterly unable to solve. Both songs being equally well known and equally popular, it is possible that one suggested the other in the mind of the writer. It is a mistake that is respectfully referred to Richard Grant White to note along with his two gills to the pint.

Theme and Food.

We ask the attention of our readers to the card, to be found elsewhere, of Mr. Robert Davis, whose establishment is located corner of Thirty-first street and A. V. R. R., where parties can be supplied at all times and in all quantities, with white and yellow corn meal, in sacks or by the barrel, and chopped feed, by the cwt. ton or car load. Grinding will be done to order for those who furnish their own grain. Parties can send their orders by mail, in the full assurance of prompt and careful attention. Mr. Davis is well known as a gentleman of the purest integrity and of the most exacting rectitude in all business relations, and parties can rely on his products as being of superior excellence, and receiving courteous and gentlemanly attention in all their dealings.

"Our Diocese."

This gem of a diocesan paper has completed the fourth year of its history. The last number, now before us, is full of church news, general and local, bit chiefly relating to the Episcopal visitations, the Deanery and Parish meetings in the diocese of Pittsburgh. Rev. Henry S. Getz, Dean of the Warren Convocation, is the able and efficient editor. This gentleman, recently returned from a European visit, announces that if a sufficiently liberal list of the paper shall be suitably increased, it will be published bi-monthly instead of quarterly as heretofore, without increasing the pittance of 25 cents per annum, now charged. We hope the reverend editor does not mistake his ability in this. The matter and general make-up of "Our Diocese" are suggestive rather of a dollar than of twenty-five cents as the price for it. May it prove, like the grain of mustard seed, the germ of a great tree—a large, well-sustained weekly church journal.

A Woman's Graceful Work.

Whilst frequently commending the talent of our home artists it is pleasant to us as well to note the progress of those who, though they have "cast their lines" elsewhere, their names and faces are not unfamiliar, and we believe the friends of Miss Emma H. Watkins, now of New York City, will view with as much pleasure as we have, the crayon portraits of two of the children of our well-known townsman, Mr. W. S. Haven, executed by her, and which are now at Becker's picture store, on Fifth avenue. The delineation of the features of the elder of the two children is especially accurate, and the child seems, as Wordsworth has it, "as being breathing, thoughtful breath." During the visit of this young lady to our city last summer she made a number of sketches of our local scenery, which charmed those who gave them, and we hope they are not to be altogether hidden from the public eye. Miss Watkins, is young, pretty, cultivated and, best of all, is gifted with brains which guide her hands skilfully and gracefully, and her friends here, as elsewhere, are gratified to know that after these years of study she is on the royal road to success.

The Concert Last Night.

The concert given in the Second U. P. Church, Allegh., last evening for the benefit of the fund for the relief of the poor, was an artistic as well as pecuniary success. There was a large audiencce in attendance, representing the best element in the society of our sister city. The programme was a varied one, and was so arranged that the lover of simple ballads could find something to his taste as well as the devotee of more severely classical music. The programme embraced songs by the Allegheny Quartette Club, the Misses Josie Smith, Katie P. Kountz, Jean Wallace, the Messrs. Everson, Dr. C. G. Reisch, violin solos by Mr. J. T. Irwin, and a piano duett by the Misses Anna and Sophie Rosenberg. The ladies were all rapturously encored, and received handsome floral testimonials from the audience. Mr. Irwin was also compelled to come forward twice, as were also Messrs. Horner and Alexander, who sang "Robin Rough and Gaffer Gregory." Meadow Song by Miss Wallace; Kathelan Mavourneen, by Miss Smith, and the "Last Rose of Summer" by Miss Kountz, were all superbly rendered, as was also the duett by Messrs. Horner and Alexander. Mr. C. C. Mellor presided at the piano with Mr. Carl Retter as alternate.

In a pecuniary way it is estimated that the concert will net about $1,200—as there were many tickets sold outside of those represented in the audience.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

The Fifth Lecture of the Course at the High School.

Last evening the fifth lecture in the Scientific Course at the High School was delivered in High School Hall by Prof. L. H. Darling. It was a gratifying evidence of the increasing popularity of the course to note that the audience was larger than that which gathered to hear the last lecture. The subject discussed by the Professor was "The Foundation Stones of Chemical Physics," and the lecture was a continuation of the discussion of the same theme which had engaged the attention of the speaker upon a previous occasion. The remarks of the speaker, which were quite lengthy, were appropriately illustrated by a number of beautiful and striking experiments, which added very materially to the interest of the lecture. The audience frequently manifested pleasure by appreciative applause.

The next lecture of the course will be delivered January 13th, by Dr. R. C. Jillson, who will discuss "Sound: The Voice and the Ear."

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

The Charges Against the Officers—A Full Statement to be Made Public.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Reform School, held at their office yesterday the grave charges made by certain discharged or retired female officers and published in Wednesday's *Leader*, were a subject of discussion. The same charges had previously been brought to the notice of the management and referred to an appropriate Standing Committee for investigation. The said committee consisting of five members, all well known in the community, devoted several days to a careful, laborious and thorough investigation and the investigators were forced to conclude that the charges were entirely without foundation, and so reported. The meeting yesterday determined that the public should know the grounds for the conclusion of the investigating Committee and to this end instructed a full statement of the case, charges, pro and con, to be prepared and given to the public. We have sufficient knowledge of the case to predict that when this paper shall be made public—which will be within two or three days—the truth will be within two or three days—the truth will be thoroughly vindicated, and the charges referred to, will, with their authors, undergo severe abatement in public estimation.

THE "BOND OF FRIENDSHIP."

The Supreme Court Decides that It Is a Valid Will.

The Supreme Court yesterday gave a decision in the celebrated McCully-Clarke bond of friendship case, holding that the document is a valid will. The "bond" is as follows:

"Know all men by these presents that I, James McCully, of Pittsburgh, Pa., do order and direct my administrators or executors in case of my death to pay to Robert D. Clarke the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars as a token of my regard for him, and to commemorate the long friendship existing between us."

[Signed] JAMES MCCULLY.

This, it will be remembered, was contested by the heirs for the reasons (1) that it was not written by Mr. McCully nor signed by him; (2) that there were no witnesses except the parties interested; (2) that improper influence had been used to obtain it; and (4) that it was not a legal document. In the trial of the case the fact was developed that the signature was genuine, and had been attached with full knowledge of the contents of the document; and the charge of improper influence was not maintained. The only remaining point to be decided was whether or not the phraseology of the document, and the absence of attesting witnesses invalidated it. This having been finally and irrevocably decided in the negative, Mr. Clarke is entitled to the sum mentioned, and will therefore receive it without further quibble. Mr. McCully's property amounted to about $1,000,000, and was recently divided by the the Commissioners appointed for the purpose, into seven purparts of from $133,000 to $138,000 value each, for partition among the heirs. This, however, will by no means debar Mr. Clarke from receiving the amount to which he is entitled.

A number of other very important cases were also decided yesterday, a full list of them appearing in another column. Among them is the Smoky Island case, in which the decision of the lower Courts in favor of Mackey, Moorhead, et al. is affirmed.

Housekeepers would find their Biscuit, Cakes, &c., much improved by using Marvin's Self-Raising flour, in place of ordinary flour, mixed with expensive baking powders or cream of tartar and soda.

THE SCAFFOLD.

The Execution of Murray and Meyer Yesterday.

A Graphic Description of the Scene Around the Jail Before and After the Tragedy—How the Condemned Men Met their Fate—Murray Persists in his Refusal to Receive Spiritual Consolation—Both Men Die Game, Declaring their Innocence with their Last Breath—The Last Will of Meyer.

At ten minutes past twelve o'clock, yesterday, Frederick Meyers and William Murray, the murderers of Gotthardt Wahl, were executed in the yard of the County Jail. Nature seemed in accord with the tragedy about to be enacted, and the morning opened in storm and gloom. Before ten o'clock a dense crowd gathered on Fifth avenue, and extended from the gate, by which admission was had to the jail grounds, along Wylie avenue almost out of sight of the county buildings. A struggling mob blockaded the passage to the gate, and ticket holders were forced to fight their way to the entrance. The sleet storm of the early morning had changed to a wet, soggy snow storm, and that again to drizzling rain, but the crowd withstood them all, and seemed to enjoy the discomforts to which their morbid curiosity subjected them. Several ingeniously constructed counterfeit tickets of admission were successfully passed upon the officer of the gate, and the opportunities offered by the compactly wedged crowd was not lost upon the pickpockets, who did a thriving business. So great was the curiosity to witness the execution that ten dollars were fully offered for a ticket by several gentlemen who had not been lucky enough to secure admissions from the Sheriff.

Soon after 10 o'clock the ticket-holders began to arrive, and from that time until 11:30 they poured through the gate in a steady stream. The Sheriff's office was crowded; a crowd filled the Prothonotary's office, and the yard where the scaffold was erected was the scene upon which moved a large and ever changing crowd.

INSIDE THE JAIL.

Warden Smith's office was the scene of great activity from 9 o'clock until a few minutes before the time of execution. Representatives of the press were refused access to the condemned men. Father Beck visited Meyers at 8 o'clock, and administered the sacrament of Holy Communion. During his last night on earth Meyers slept calmly, though his slumber was not sound. Murray, on the contrary, was feverish and restless. Both rose at the usual hour yesterday morning, and Murray ate a hearty breakfast. Meyers would not eat until he had received the last rites of his church.

PREPARING TO MEET THEIR FATE.

At 9:30, Sheriff Fife called upon the doomed men and bade them prepare for death. Meyers was in a state of calm of mind, and he showed the nervousness of incipient hysteria. He grasped the hand of the Sheriff, eagerly, saying that he had never felt better in his life, and that now a pardon was altogether undesirable. He was satisfied that he was going to heaven to-day, and he was only anxious for the glad journey to begin. He talked to the Sheriff about his trial, and other matters, and to the reporters, subsequently, that the information given him by Meyers convinced him that in executing the law upon Meyers he would not be hanging an innocent man. Sheriff Fife went from the cell of Meyers into that of Murray, and asked him if he was prepared to die, at the same time admonishing him that he had but a few hours in which to prepare for the ordeal. Murray said that no man, whose conscience was clear, had been more prepared to die than he was, and that again to drizzling rain, but the crowd withstood them all, and seemed to enjoy the discomforts to which their morbid curiosity subjected them. Several ingeniously constructed counterfeit tickets of admission were successfully passed upon the officer of the gate, and the opportunities offered by the compactly wedged crowd was not lost upon the pickpockets, who did a thriving business. So great was the curiosity to witness the execution that ten dollars were fully offered for a ticket by several gentlemen who had not been lucky enough to secure admissions from the Sheriff.

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MEYERS' SUPPLEMENTARY CONFESSION.

Just before ten o'clock, W. C. Moreland and W. D. Moore, the gentlemen who defended Meyers and Murray during their trials, visited their clients for the last time. Murray received them coolly and said farewell with the greatest nonchalance. Meyers was deeply affected by this last act of kindness on the part of the men who had labored so hard to save his life. They held their hands with a lingering touch, eloquent of gratitude, for the service they had done him. The last sad greetings over, Mr. Moreland asked his religious client if he had concealed any of the circumstances attendant upon the crime, for which he was about to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. Meyers was taken aback by the question, and a spasm of pain crossed his face, and he recovered his composure, only, by a strong effort. Then he said: "Until this moment, to-day has been the happiest of my life. This is my 35th birth-day, and I know that to-night I will be among the Angels. For a moment the thought that you would not understand why I did not repose utter confidence in you perieved me, but I know that when you hear my reason for concealing one incident of that most unfortunate meeting with Mr. Wahl, you will not blame me for keeping it a secret. In my confession I told the whole truth, with the exception that I omitted to mention the fact that I had a pistol. Murray gave me an old pistol which he said he could not rely upon, and told me that I could shoot it off as a scare, if it became necessary. When we sprang out upon the road I had this pistol in my hand, and while standing at the horses' heads I held it in both hands, and presented toward the animals. The shots in the wagon startled me, and in my nervous fright the pistol was accidentally discharged. My reason for not explaining the public with the fact that I had a pistol was that it would tend to augment the already existing popular prejudice against me. It has been said that I was seen in the act of rifling the pockets of Wahl and Jacobs. That charge I most solemnly declare to be untrue. I was at no time nearer than twelve feet to the box of the wagon, and, as God is my Judge, I never touched the person of either Wahl or Jacobs."

This suppressed incident of the murder seems to account for the bullet mark in the brick was found in the fence, about twenty feet from the place where the bloody work was done, and in an oblique direction from, and behind the position occupied by Murray when he did the shooting. While relating this story Meyers was very nervous. His last words to his counsel were that he did not know that a man had been shot until the morning following the murder. At the time that the shooting was going on he thought that the men in the wagon were shooting at Murray, not having the faintest idea that Murray was desperate enough to take life in furtherance of his schemes of robbery.

THE LAST HOUR.

At 10:40, Rev. Father Beck, robed in full canonicals, went from the Warden's office into Meyer's cell, where he remained until the procession to the gallows was formed. The Sacrament of Extreme Unction, the last rite of the Catholic Church, was administered to this old man, and the time intervening before the hour of execution was employed by the repentant prisoner, in prayer and supplication to the Almighty to look with forgiving eyes upon his transgressions.

In Meyers' cell the feeble glimmering of a candle served but to make the gloom visible, and the voices of the condemned man, and his spiritual comforter, as they solemnly and impressively intoned the death service of the Roman Church gave an air of commanding awe to the surroundings. So intent upon the religious services were they, that the noise and bustle of preparation for the legal tragedy seemed lost upon them.

How was it with Murray? He was alone in his misery. His cell-mate a very common-place thief, doubtless sympathized with him, but there was no conversation between him and the condemned murderer. A badly balanced mind and of supreme egotism, Murray had persistently refused the comforting offices of a minister of any church, and in the direful extremity of his last hour upon earth he was left without spiritual consolation from any source.

Bisoft repeated assertion that there was no hereafter went to show, merely, that the wish was father to the thought, because Murray was not a man of mental calibre sufficient to investigate this great subject and arrive at a conclusion pro or con.

THE MARCH TO THE GALLOWS.

At 11:45, Sheriff Fife, accompanied by Ex-Sheriff Hare, and Deputies Borice and White, entered the Warden's room, and, after a hurried consultation, they retired with Warden Smith, and the absence of ment. They were absent about five minutes, and when they returned the Sheriff ordered the room to be cleared of all persons not directly concerned in the business of the jail, or of the execution. While the Sheriff was talking, Warden Smith busied himself in preparing the leathern shackles, and it was at once apparent that the curtain was about to be rung up on the last scene of the Wahl tragedy.

The writer hurried around the enclosure where the scaffold was erected and, on the way, a passing glance revealed the sure, or a very similar crowd, still struggling at the Fifth avenue gate, and appearing still possessed of the patience which withstands all annoyances and surpasses all computations. The hall leading to the Sheriff's office rang with the impatient footsteps of many a straggler, and a glance at the office of the Prothonotary, *in transitu*, discovered a great number of men, just beginning to move in the direction of the gallows. A passage, anent the entrance to the office of the Sheriff, opened upon the yard where the gallows were erected, and looking from the mouth of this passage, in any direction, the eye reflected serried masses of men. Every window, in the several buildings, that commanded a view of the scaffold was occupied; and of all those faces not one showed sympathy for the poor wretches who were so soon to die the death of carrion. On the faces of the men who filled that yard, and those windows, there was but one expression: that of expectancy.

At exactly 12 o'clock Sheriff Fife, Warden Smith, and Deputy Sheriffs Boice and White, in charge of Murray and Meyers, the latter of whom was accompanied by Father Beck, begun the march to the gallows. Warden Smith was in advance; Sheriff Fife and Father Beck walked on either side of Meyers, and Murray marched between Deputies Boice and White. W. D. Moore of counsel for the defense stood in the corridor of the jail, while the sad procession was forming. Murray saw him, and quickly up to him and grasping his have shook it heartily, thus showing for the first time since his arrest the slightest symptom of gratitude.

MURRAY'S LAST INTERVIEW.

Murray said: "This is a judical murder. If they had hung me just after this happened it would have been all right, but hanging me now is deliberate murder, and they are more guilty of murder than I am."

Mr. Moore said: "Mr. Murray, there is no hope for you now."

Murray—I know that. Here I am strapped. I can't reach up to shake hands with you.

Moore—Mr. Murray, can I do anything for you in any shape or form?

Murray—No; what *can* be done for me? They are going to strangle us.

Moore—Won't you have some clerical advice?

Murray—No; what do I want with that fellow? Look at the fellow there with the robe (pointing to Father Beck.) What do I want with him?—I will go with you.

Moore—Have you any disposition to make of anything you possess?

Murray—No, I have not. I have told Sheriff Fife to do with my body as he pleases.

Moore—Mr. Murray, have you no thought of the future at all?

Murray—No, not a particle. When I drop there, that's the end of me.

Moore—God forgive and bless you.

Murray then turned away and said, "This execution is postponed for the hours between ten and three."

Moore—Yes, it is, Mr. Murray.

Murray—Why can't we be kept till the last minute?

Moore—The Sheriff determines the time under the Governor's warrant, and it is beyond our control. Any time between ten and three the Sheriff can perform it.

Murray—If I had known that I would have weakened myself down and died before this execution came off, and I could have done it.

Mr. Moore thinks that Murray must have starved himself, and thinks that he would have suicided before, but he held to the thread of hope to the last.

Sheriff Fife considerately awaited the conclusion of Murray's conversation with his counsel, and then the regular order of march to the scaffold was taken up. Before Warden Smith was fairly across the threshold of the door of Murray's cell, Murray's heads popped out from the windows and bobbed down with gestures expressive of the fact that the awful procession was on its way. Instantly the conversation, which had been quite animated, ceased, and presently there was a general straining of necks, and a universal shout of "cigars out and hats off." Ere the echoes of the shout died away the corner of the corridor came out of the covered passage, and walked slowly, with heads bent down, through a double and compact line of men to the foot of the stairs leading to the platform of the gallows. The spectators, aside from those constituting the enclosing line just mentioned, were ranged in a hollow square immediately in front of the scaffold and in the front rank were the following twelve gentlemen who had been drawn as jurors: J. D. Walker, E. C. Milliken, Jos. C. Butler, W. C. Taylor, W. D. Hamilton, Andrew Kelly, Wm. F. Falwell, A. E. McCandless, Capt. John A. Fox, Capt. Wm. Jones, Col. E. C. Negley, E. G. Krehan.

ON THE SCAFFOLD.

At the foot of the scaffold Warden Smith stepped aside, and Sheriff Fife walked with the prisoners up the platform. Murray was followed closely by Father Beck and Meyers, who was bareheaded and had a crucifix in his hand. A moment after Murray was in the position occupied by Wahl, and his head was protected from the storm by a Scotch cap. Meyers was pale as death, his face was smooth shaven, and he seemed to have, and retained, strength to kiss the little wooden crucifix, about which his hands were folded. When Murray came into sight his lips were contracted, and a hissing sound issued from them, as if he was trying to whistle. He walked firmly to his place on the left of the scaffold, and as he passed under the noose he looked at it, then raised his eyes for the first time, and, noticing the crowd, he attempted to smile, but the effort was a ghastly failure. Meyer stood firmly upon the platform, a little behind the noose, and upon his left was Father Beck. The men had barely taken their position when Father Beck said:

"NOT GUILTY."

I ask you in the presence of these witnesses are you guilty of murder"

Meyers—I am not.

Father Beck—Then you confuse to robbery"

Meyers (in firm tone)—I am guilty of robbery.

Father Beck—Have you any hope of future reward?

Meyers—I have hopes of reward in the future.

Father Beck—Have you anything further to say?

Meyers—I have nothing more to say than has already been stated in the newspapers.

Father Beck—I now commend your soul to your maker.

Father Beck stepped back to the top step of the gallows stairs, and Sheriff Fife advancing to Murray asked him if he had anything to say before the sentence of the law was executed upon him. Murray answered in a whisper. He would have nothing to say anything now. You have no right to execute me. Can't you give me two or three hours." For answer the following dispatch from the Governor was read to him:

HARRISBURG, January 6.

"JAMES W. MURRAY :—The Board of pardons having refused to recommend the commutation of the sentence of Monday, I must decline to interfere with the execution of the law.

"J. F. HARTRANFT."

THE DROP FALLS.

After reading the dispatch the Sheriff quickly adjusted the noose upon Murray's neck, while his deputies were performing the same office for Meyers. The caps were drawn down over their faces; the Sheriff and his deputies bade them a last farewell; Sheriff Fife and the deputies retired quickly from the platform, ignited Father Beck on the top step of the stairs in an attitude of prayer; the trigger was touched, and at 12:10 o'clock the drop fell.

HOW THE MURDERERS DIED.

The space for the fall was about five feet. The moment that the trigger was touched the men fell. The rope was not long enough; hitch, the arrangements were complete, and the execution was as perfectly accomplished as was possible. When the drop fell it was seen that Murray had fallen several inches farther than Meyer. For a moment Murray's legs trembled violently, but there was no convulsions of the trunk, and he died easily, apparently. Meyer suffered dreadfully. After the drop he was seized with intense convulsive tremors of the extremities. His vitality was much greater than that of Murray's, and for several minutes after he fell his body and hands were convulsed. The contortions were fearful, and they gave evidence of the immense muscular power which Meyer possessed. Fifteen minutes after the drop fell Murray was dead, and a half minute afterwards Meyer followed him into eternity. All the time that the men were on the scaffold, and even from the time they left their cells, the bells were laboring under intense nervous excitement, as will at once appear by the following record of their pulse beats.

Mr. Murray.—At leaving his cell his pulse beat at the rate of 104 to the minute. At 12:10 the drop fell; a half minute after he fell the pulse was 100, with slight tremor; a minute and a half after, pulse was 102, with slight tremor; two minutes after, pulse 114, with slight tremor; three minutes and a half after, pulse 96 and irreguiar; at four minutes and a half after, pulse 128, irregular and feeble; five minutes after, pulse 142, irregular and feeble; five and a half minutes after, pulse 162, but very feeble; six minutes and a half after, pulse 78, very feeble; seven minutes and a half, pulse 54 and irregular; at eight minutes, no pulse; at eight minutes and a half, pulse feeble and irregular; nine minutes, no pulse; nine and a half, a few irregular beats; ten minutes, pulse ceased entirely.

Fred. Meyers—Pulse on leaving the cell was 120. Drop fell at 10 minutes past 12. No pulsation at the wrist when he fell, but severe muscular contraction. At two and a half minutes after the drop fell pulse irregular; at three minutes pulse 82; at three and a half minutes pulse 82; at three and-three-fourths minutes pulse 68; at four minutes pulse 84; at four and three-fourth minutes pulsation ceased entirely. Heart's action ceased at six minutes.

AFTER THE EXECUTION.

After hanging sixteen minutes the caps were pulled from the faces of the hanged men, and their bodies were lowered into coffins and carried into the Sheriff's office. The coffins were plain and neat. Meyers' coffin had a small silver plate crown upon it. Murray's was without religious emblem.

Anterior to the postmortem, Dr. E. Dyar, coroner, made an examination of the eyes of each of the murderers, for the purpose of verifying a theory that he had formed, after a long experience, regarding the effect upon the eyes, of death by violent strangulation or by a dislocation of the vertebræ, and he found that the capsule of the lens in both of Myers' eyes had been ruptured. There was also considerable congestion in both his eyes.

One of Murray's eyes was found in perfect condition; in the other the capsule of the lens was ruptured.

THE POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

After the occulist had concluded his experiments Dr. W. H. McKelvy, the physician in charge of the execution, made a post mortem examination of the bodies of Murray and Meyers. He was assisted by Dr. J. R. Wolfe, Dr. W. Snively and Dr. J. E. Wilson. It was found that there was not a perfect disclocation in either case. Meyers' second and third vertebra were separated, some of the physicians thought, while others were of the opinion that there was no separation at all, and that he died of strangulation.

In the case of Murray there is no doubt. There was no separation; no dislocation; he was strangled to death.

Yesterday afternoon in the schools under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy prayers were offered for the repose of the souls of Murray and Meyers.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE REMAINS.

The Sheriff has not yet decided what he will do with Murray's body. The body of Meyers will be buried according to the wish expressed in his will, of which the following is a verbatim copy. The error in the date was made by Meyers:

MY LAST WILL.

I, Frederick Myers, being informed by the Sheriff, Mr. Fife, that I could have a decent burial according to the rites of my holy church (Roman Catholic) if I desire, hereby quoath hereby, my body to the pastor of St. Philomena Church, Rev. Father Bernh Beck, so that he may have the full right to dispose of it, and I hope that nobody will interfere in denying or refusing me this last consolation. If this should be published in the daily papers, I would, at the same time, ask of all those that sympathize with me, and believe in the power of prayer, to say some little prayer for me, either before or after my death. I am not afraid of death, nor have I to recall one word of my two letters lately published, but the prayers of many will appease the justice of God sooner than my own. I thank, once more, all those that have been kind and charitable to me.

FRED. MEYERS.

PITTSBURGH JAIL, December 5, 1875.

CONCERNING GAS.

Sixth Annual Report of Gas Inspector Smith—Some Interesting Facts and Figures.

The sixth annual report of Gas Inspector Roland H. Smith has been laid upon our table. It is a well written and condensed statement of the Inspector's work during the past year. From it we glean the following facts. The Inspector first mentions the fact of there being nine Gas Companies in the county, and gives a

A HINT HOW TO REDUCE GAS BILLS,

by referring to the fact that during the past year "consumers have evinced a more general desire to avail themselves of the benefits of this office, in having their meters tested, and usually to their satisfaction, especially among those who have been using what is known as the 'dry meter,' the construction of which is of such a character that with continual use, without examination, it is liable, on account of the contraction of the material of which its diaphragms are made, to register against the consumer and in favor of the Gas Company. Meters of this kind should be tested by judgment, and tested at least once a year. Some tests of meters of this kind during this year have resulted in finding them giving claims from five to twenty per cent, and while it is rare that one has been found slower than it was when last tested. The new meters tested have with one single exception been very satisfactory, and show a very close approximation of correctness to this county as good a class of meters as are manufactured. The exception noted was the Western Pennsylvania Institute for Deaf and Dumb instituted proceedings in the Court below to obtain an injunction restraining the Railroad Company from entering upon their grounds, and laying their track so close to the Institution that, as claimed, it would be dangerous, to the purpose for which they were designed. An injunction was granted, whereupon the Railroad Company appealed.

Same vs. Allegheny City. Judgment reversed.

Graver vs. Scott. Judgment reversed and *venire de novo* warded.

Michael Berger and wife vs. H. H. Clarke. Judgment reversed.

City of Allegheny vs. Jas. K. Moorhead et al. (The Smoky Island case.) Judgment affirmed.

Piers vs. Livingstone. Judgment reversed and judgment entered for the defendant below on the reserved point.

Kelley vs. Kilpatrick. Judgment reversed and *venire facias de novo* awarded.

Morgan et al. vs. Quinby et al. Judgment reversed and judgment entered for defendants on the case stated.

The Apion Refining and Storing Company vs. Fleming et al. Judgment reversed and *venire facias de novo* awarded.

Wm. Frew et al. vs. Robert D. Clarke; Judgment affirmed. Judges Sharswood and Paxton dissented.

The Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railroad Company vs. city of Pittsburgh. Judgment affirmed; Chief Justice Agnew and Gordon and Wood